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45p

Loss-making lines to keep subsidies

Ministers seek to calm fears on BR sell-off

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH Rail's 44-year-old monopoly to provide passenger and freight services is to be abolished under legislation to transfer as many of its functions as possible to the private sector, John MacGregor, the transport secretary, announced yesterday.

Publishing the government's long-awaited rail privatisation white paper, Mr MacGregor said that BR will be divided into two organisations, one responsible for operating infrastructure, and the other for overseeing passenger services—at least until they have been franchised out to private-sector operators. In addition, some of BR's 2,500 stations could be leased or sold to private-sector operators.

The announcement, which confirmed that ministers had backed away from a traditional "big bang" privatisation in favour of a more cautious step-by-step approach, prompted a mixed

reaction from transport commentators. John Prescott, Labour's transport spokesman, denounced the proposals as a "cherry-picker's charter", while the central transport consultative committee, the government-appointed passenger watchdog, gave a guarded welcome providing that the new system was properly funded.

The white paper said that private-sector entrepreneurial and management skills had to be brought in to run passenger and freight services. This is to be achieved by an outright sale of BR's freight and parcels sectors, and the progressive franchising of InterCity, Network SouthEast, and Regional Railways passenger services.

Subsidies for loss-making passenger services will be maintained, and any changes to the structure and operation of the railways will be approved only if existing safety standards are preserved. BR's workforce will gradually be transferred to new private-sector companies. Because

the railway is a large, complex, and specialised operation, upon which millions of people depend, "services must not be disrupted by organisational change", the white paper said.

The government wants to ensure that passengers and freight customers continue to enjoy the advantages they get from the national rail network, including through-ticketing, discounted fares, and a national timetable, the white paper said.

Responding to the government's initiative, Sir Bob Reid, the BR chairman, emphasised that success for the railways, public or private, would hinge on continuation of current high investment levels.

"I welcome the commitment to a single network which safeguards the integrity of operation, and I welcome the white paper's commitment to safety," Sir Bob said.

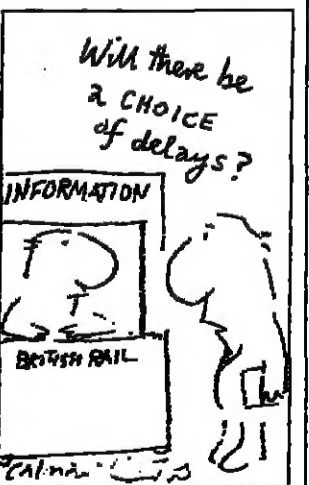
Mr Prescott warned that the government's proposals would do little to modernise Britain's ailing rail network. "This white paper is no passenger's charter. It's more of a cherry-picker's charter, ripe for exploitation by property speculators, route operators bribed by public subsidies", and City advisers who will grow "fat on the commissions and fees in disposing of public assets", he said.

Richard Branson's Virgin company is expected to unveil proposals next week for an express passenger service between Edinburgh and London, while Stagecoach Holdings, the Perth-based transport group, is likely to seek the franchise to run regional rail services between Carlisle and Barrow. Interest in running BR passenger and freight services has also been expressed by Yorkshire Rider, Sea Containers, Charterair, the Rail Freight Users Group, and National Power.

Derrick Fullick, the general secretary of Aslef, the train drivers' union, said the "privatisation fanatics have drawn up a timetable for disaster".

Jimmy Knapp, the leader of the National Union of Rail Maritime and Transport Workers said: "The acid test of the government's plans for the railways remains whether they will improve services for all passengers. The proposals set out in the white paper do not meet this test," he said.

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Cricket umpires to ask third man for advice

By MARTIN SEARBY

VERY soon those men who watch cricket from the stands for professional reasons will have weightier things to judge than whether the fruit cake sent in by Mrs Barrymore of Pinner is more or less tasty than Mrs Baxter's almond shortbread.

Their ranks will include a third umpire, with the power to dismiss a batsman after reviewing a tricky "was-he-wasn't-he?" decision on a television action replay. The armchair judge will relay his decision by walkie-talkie to the two umpires on the field, who will then be able to answer the "Howzat?" they were asked several minutes earlier by the fielding side. Nobody should feel hard done by, and nobody need curse the umpires. It might slow the pace a fraction, but nobody said true justice would be speedy.

Cricket's move into the electronic age will arrive in November, if proposals to be put to the United Cricket Board of South Africa are approved as expected. For the four-game Test series against India, their first home series since 1970, the South Africans will use television cameras to decide run-outs, stumpings and hit-wickets, with the pictures transmitted to a third umpire in the stands. Cameras will not be used during any of the tour's seven one-day games.

Traditionalists, who winced at al-umminum bats, might faint at this new-fangled idea. But Pretoria's plans have been blessed by Sir Donald Bradman, doyen of Test cricketers, who has told South Africa that an electronic eye would "bring justice, as it does on race tracks round the world". He feels that it would lessen umpires' responsibilities without cramping their status in matters of

opinion, such as leg-before decisions and close catches, which television can distort.

Dr Ali Bacher, managing director of the United Cricket Board of South Africa, said in Johannesburg yesterday: "I saw the run-out in the Benson & Hedges final at Lord's on Sunday when the slow motion replay showed Matthew Fleming to be three inches short of his ground, while at normal speed it was impossible for the umpire to give him out. Fielding standards have improved dramatically and made it harder than ever for umpires to get it right all the time."

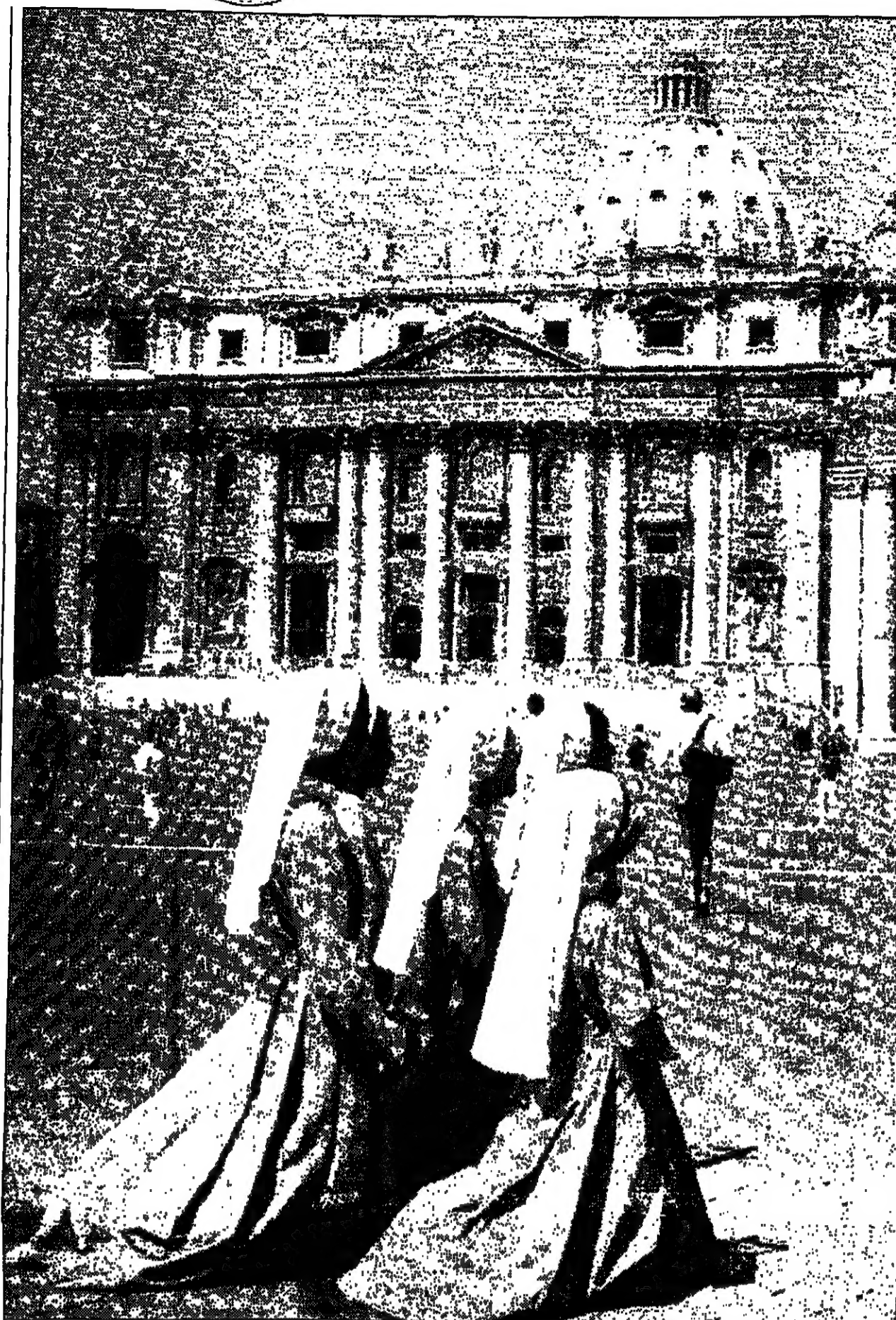
The idea of using three umpires was first mooted by M J K Smith, the former Warwickshire and England captain, when he was on duty as the International Cricket Council referee last winter in Australia. The South African plan is that each pair should

stand for two sessions with the third man watching television replays at normal speed and, if necessary, slow motion, in the stand.

"I discussed this with Mike Smith, who said the umpires were absolutely worn out at the end of a five-day Test with no rest day, and giving them a break should be helpful," Dr Bacher said. "Our own umpires are relatively inexperienced and we want the third man to be independent and give them the benefit of his knowledge."

Harold "Dickie" Bird, England's leading umpire, who has officiated in 46 Tests, is against using three umpires because it "disrupts concentration and continuity". But, as Dr Bacher points out, the third man will not be resting but glued to his monitor in the stands.

County championship reports and scores, page 26



Prayer vigil: Indian nuns kneeling in prayer for the Pope outside St Peter's in Rome yesterday.

Pope faces surgery on benign tumour

By JOHN PHILLIPS IN ROME AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE Pope is likely to undergo surgery today after tests were said to have shown that he may have a tumour on the colon.

Roman Catholics around the world attended Masses for his recovery, while the man who shot him in 1981 joined the thousands who sent goodwill messages. Mehmet Ali Agca wounded the Pope in St Peter's Square on May 13, 1981. Reports that the shooting may have led to the Pope's health problems were denied yesterday.

The Vatican did not give details of Agca's message, which was sent to the Pope from the Rebibbia high security prison in Rome where

the Turkish assailant is serving a life sentence for the assassination attempt.

Italian television said the Pope, 72, had either a colon tumour or a partial intestinal blockage. The Italian news agency Ansa, quoting hospital sources, said it was a benign growth. Most tumours of the colon, the large

intestine, are benign. About 10 per cent of benign colon tumours become cancerous.

Continued on page 16, col 5

Croatia issues refugee threat

By TIM JUDAH IN BELGRADE AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

OVERWHELMED by tens of thousands of refugees from Bosnia, the Croatian government has threatened to send them on to Western Europe unless it receives immediate cash help. The government said in a statement that Croatia was on the verge of economic and social collapse and had no more room for those fleeing Bosnia.

The announcement came as the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees announced that it was convening an international conference to deal with the worsening plight of the estimated two million people who have had to leave their

homes in the former Yugoslavia. Croatia is now host to about 577,000 refugees, including more than 360,000 from Bosnia.

Over the past few days 30,000 people are reported to have streamed across the Sava river to the Croatian town of Slavonki Brod, as Croats and Serbs fight one of their bloodiest campaigns yet for towns in northern Bosnia. "If the world will not help us, we will be forced to redirect the flow of refugees towards Western Europe," Adalbert Rebic, the government's refugee co-ordinator, said.

Croatia's northern borders

separate it from Slovenia and Hungary, both of which have already appealed for help with their refugee problems. If Croatia carries out its threat to dump the Bosnians on their frontiers, the governments in Ljubljana and Budapest will certainly be tempted to pass them on to Italy and Austria, their wealthier neighbours.

Sylvane Foa, an official of the UN refugee office, said in Geneva that Croatia's record in caring for refugees had been very good so far and that its statement could be

Continued on page 16, col 5

Panic in charge, page 9

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Thriller-writers do it by numbers

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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Crown concedes convictions were unsafe after evidence shows police had tampered with notebooks

Appeal court clears brothers of Swansea sex shop murder

BY STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

TWO brothers sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of a Swansea sex shop manager were cleared and freed by the Court of Appeal yesterday after new evidence showed that detectives deliberately distorted or suppressed information to bolster a weak case.

Paul Darvell, 31, and his brother Wayne, 30, were convicted six years ago for the murder of Sandra Phillips. Yesterday the court, headed by the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Taylor, quashed their convictions after Helen Grindrod, QC, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said the Crown conceded that the convictions were not safe. The case would never have been brought had the Crown known what it now knew, she said.

In the course of the two-day appeal, Maurice Kay, QC, for Wayne Darvell, said that "towering above every issue on this case... is police evidence that was thoroughly dishonest, constructed on fraudulently created documents".

Police notes could not have been made contemporaneously, a confession by Wayne Darvell had been refined and redrafted, and a notebook supposedly used by one officer in June 1985 was not issued until two months later.

As Paul Darvell left the dock he turned to the bench and bowed. Afterwards he said: "It's great to be free. The first thing I want to do is get home to Swansea. I just want to go and have a pint of shandy."

Wayne Darvell said: "We have been waiting for this moment for a long, long time. I am very pleased it has come at last. We hold no grudges to anyone."

Lord Taylor, sitting with Mr Justice Swinton and Mr Justice Judge, will give reasons for quashing the convictions later. The case adds to a growing list of miscarriages of justice which raise serious questions about police conduct or the criminal justice system.

Robert Lawrence, chief constable of South Wales, said that the investigation into Mrs Phillips' murder would be reopened and that a number of officers could face proceedings as a result of the appeal decision.

Police Complaints Authority. It is understood that three South Wales officers have been suspended directly because of the Darvell case and investigations supervised by the complaints authority.

A further four have been suspended as a result of a second enquiry, begun after the case raised concern about police notebooks and diaries. In all, 87 officers from the South Wales and Dyfed Powys forces have been investigated and 1,500 pocket books seized. Fifty reports on investigations have been completed, which could lead to criminal or disciplinary charges.

The Darvells, unemployed and homeless, were arrested in 1985 after Mrs Phillips was found battered and strangled. Petrol had been spread around the shop and the brothers had been seen in the area.

They were charged on the basis of five points: they were close to the scene; Wayne was sighted with what could have been a petrol container on the day of the murder; an earring similar to those worn by the dead woman was claimed to have been found in the police car Wayne had used after his arrest; Wayne confessed that he had watched his brother commit the murder; and Paul lied

Miscarriage of justice: Wayne Darvell, left, his brother Paul, right, and David Jessel, presenter of *Rough Justice*, outside court yesterday

about his movements on the day of the killing. After a 32-day trial the Darvells were convicted on majority verdicts.

Their cases were taken up by BBC television's *Rough Justice* programme and by the Justice group, which raised concerns that Wayne had a record of making false confessions and that details of his statement were already

known to the police. The Home Office ordered a fresh investigation by an outside force.

During the appeal, Mr Kay said the sightings of the brothers now proved doubtful and there was a suspicion that the earring might have been planted.

Photographs and negatives of a blood-stained palm print found at the murder

scene were destroyed before the trial. Finger-print experts were told not to continue work on the print, which clearly did not belong to the brothers or to Mrs Phillips.

The appeal judges were told that the Devon and Cornwall enquiry rendered valueless claims by South Wales police that the brothers had been seen in the area at the time of the murder.

The officers who claimed to have made the sightings were on another investigation nine miles away.

Wayne Darvell, whose alleged confession implicating his brother formed the basis of the Crown's case, was said to be suggestible and eager to ingratiate himself with the police. Electrostatic deposition analysis (Esda) of documents recording his

admissions led counsel on both sides in the appeal to agree that the convictions could not be upheld.

Beryl Morgan, a forensic scientist from the Home Office laboratory at Chesham, Gwent, told the appeal judges that Esda tests of Wayne's confession and of allegedly contemporaneous police notes showed that they had been fabricated.

Priests 'treated at sex clinic'

BY CRAIG SEITON

A NUMBER of priests are receiving counselling at a private clinic for sex offenders in Birmingham, according to a television programme which alleges that the Roman Catholic church covers up 'sexual abuse of children' by clergymen.

Ray Wyre, clinical director of the Gracewell Institute in the Moseley area of Birmingham, said yesterday that four Catholic priests had been admitted since Christmas. The £450-a-week treatment was being met by the Catholic church, he said.

Three of the priests are believed to be from Ireland and the fourth from England. They are being treated alongside convicted rapists, and child sex abusers referred by the courts or probation and social service agencies.

The clinic is due to feature in next Monday's *World in Action* programme, *The Sins of the Fathers*. It claims that evidence from England, Ireland, Canada and America proves that senior figures in the Catholic church have repeatedly covered up serious crimes of child sex abuse involving hundreds of priests.

Jim Cantwell, a spokesman for the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, said yesterday that he had no information about priests receiving treatment at the Gracewell clinic.

Heritage to study castle repair costs

BY PAUL WILKINSON

ENGLISH Heritage is to investigate how almost £700,000 of taxpayers' money was spent on restoring the great hall of a medieval castle.

A commission headed by Jocelyn Sless, the group's chairman, will visit Bolton Castle, North Yorkshire, today to assess claims of overcharging by contractors.

The claims have been made by Lord Bolton's son, Harry Orde-Powlett, owner of the 14th-century castle near Leyburn. English Heritage paid 90 per cent of the hall's £720,000 repairs, the first of three phases of renovation. Mr Orde-Powlett says that his examination of the paperwork seems to show that "various items have been invoiced at an inflated rate". A year ago he asked for a detailed breakdown of the bill but says that he has not received one yet.

Among the alleged discrepancies is believed to be a 400 per cent mark-up on scaffolding costs, a bill of £19,800 for a night watchman who was a day-time labourer sleeping in a caravan on the site, and a £23,760 fee for a stonemason whose work was then believed to be charged on top. Mr Orde-Powlett says that tenders submitted for restoring the castle's south wall included labour costs of more than £500,000 but, rather than waste public money, he resolved to have the work done himself. He says that he kept

his labour bill to a fifth of that tendered by professional firms. The work has been approved on a weekly basis by English Heritage experts visiting the site.

English Heritage's investigation could last up to nine months. It has power to demand a refund of the grants.

The main contractor on the hall restoration was the Leeds company Historic Building Services, which has already successfully helped in restoration work at Hampton Court and the York city walls. Philip Taylor, its managing director, said: "We won the contract in open competition, our rates were the most competitive of any other tender. I therefore fail to see how the man can feel he has been overcharged. Many of the figures he quotes are inaccurate or over-simplified."

Mr Taylor said that tendering for historic building work "tends not to be as competitive or as cut-throat as general contracting and it is slightly cushioned from the recession but... there are plenty of other people who are anxious to win that kind of work".

English Heritage said that Mr Stevens was on a general tour of the North, visiting properties where the organisation had made substantial grants. He expected to be given a letter from Mr Orde-Powlett detailing the claims but would be unlikely to discuss them on the spot.

Murder of teenager denied

BY ROBIN YOUNG

THE man accused of murdering Lynne Rogers, who was found dead after going for an interview that he hoped would get her a job with an airline, said yesterday that he had spent the day that she disappeared with his girlfriend and his estranged wife.

Wayne Scott Singleton, 36, answering questions from his counsel, said he had "absolutely not" abducted Lynne, 17, killed her, or ever had the *curriculum vitae* she had sent out while looking for a job.

The prosecution alleges at Lewes Crown Court that Lynne, of Catford, southeast London, died after meeting Singleton last September outside Charing Cross railway station, London. Her body was found five days later at Rotherfield, East Sussex.

Mr Singleton, of Crawley, West Sussex, denied having been at the station on the day she disappeared and said he had never been to Rotherfield. On the eve of Lynne's disappearance he had spent "a romantic day" with Kim Arnold, his girlfriend. He had then gone to see Pat, his wife, from whom he was separated, at her home in Highgate, north London. After talking to her he went to the Stapleford Flying Club in Essex, where, as previously arranged, Miss Arnold phoned him, inviting him back for the night.

Racehorse owner leaves £41m to trust

BY JOHN YOUNG

A CHARITABLE trust founded seven years ago by the late H.J. "Jim" Joel, one of the great figures of English horse racing, will receive more than £41 million, the bulk of his fortune, under the terms of his will published yesterday.

Among the beneficiaries is Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who was given the choice of one of his horses in training. She chose Keep Talking, a seven-year-old gelding that won the National Hunt Chase at the Cheltenham festival on March 11, twelve days

before Mr Joel's death. The Childwick Trust was founded by Mr Joel in 1985.

The principal objectives of the trust are to support old people in need, to support charities connected with horse racing and breeding, the promotion of the Jewish faith and assistance to Jews in need, the education and benefit of miners and their families, especially in the United Kingdom and South Africa, and to support charities promoting health and the relief of the disabled. His estate was valued at £41,831,150 gross (£41,318,848 net).

Mr Joel, who never married, inherited

the basis of his fortune from his father, one of three brothers who left the east end of London to become millionaires in the gold and diamond fields in South Africa. Mr Joel, who raced his first horse soon after the first world war, devoted most of his life to racing and breeding. He was one of only four owners to have won both the Derby and the Grand National.

Mr Martin Willis, heir to a tobacco fortune, who worked as a journalist until his death from a brain tumour last April, aged 39, left more than £20 million, most of it to charity.

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Women count the cost of parenthood

NEW mothers believe that their pre-school children probably do not suffer emotionally if they return to work, according to a Gallup survey.

Of 401 mothers of children aged from newborn to 18 surveyed by Gallup, only 38 per cent thought that their children would suffer, although 62 per cent of a sample of the general public disagreed.

A fifth of the mothers surveyed had returned to work an average of 4.8 months after giving birth, although the majority did so because of financial pressure.

The survey, commissioned by the baby food manufacturer Farley's, showed that mothers are ill at ease about motherhood. Nearly three out of four feel that the most significant thing they have lost is time to devote to their own personal care and exercise.

If anything, men help even less with chores such as nappy changing than in the past, particularly when babies are very young, and 82 per cent of the mothers said that looking after a baby was harder than going

A survey shows that mothers regard looking after baby as the hardest work. Alison Roberts reports

out to work. Exhaustion figured prominently in interviewees' replies, with 71 per cent of them saying that they "always seemed to be tired".

An initial outlay of about £870 is needed for baby care, and annual costs after that amount to an average of £900, up 7 per cent from last year, according to the survey. Almost 50 per cent approved of a single woman choosing to have a child outside a stable relationship with a man, and 15 per cent of the total sample and half of those aged between 16 and 24 were single mothers.

Four-fifths said that a woman did not need to have children to be fulfilled although only 48 per cent of the general public sample held the same view.

There were inconsistencies in attitudes towards

MOTHERS' FEELINGS ABOUT GOING BACK TO WORK

MOTHERS WERE:

45% Not keen to go back

55% Keen to go back

IF MONEY WERE NOT A PROBLEM MOTHERS WOULD...

31% Prefer to go back to work

69% Prefer to stay with baby

7% Don't know

Base: 401 mothers, 16-49 years, 1991-92

Source: Gallup, 1991-92

Raising children. Three in five mothers did not think a religious upbringing was important, and half did not believe a religious service was important to mark a birth. However, 64 per cent had christened their child or had plans to do so.

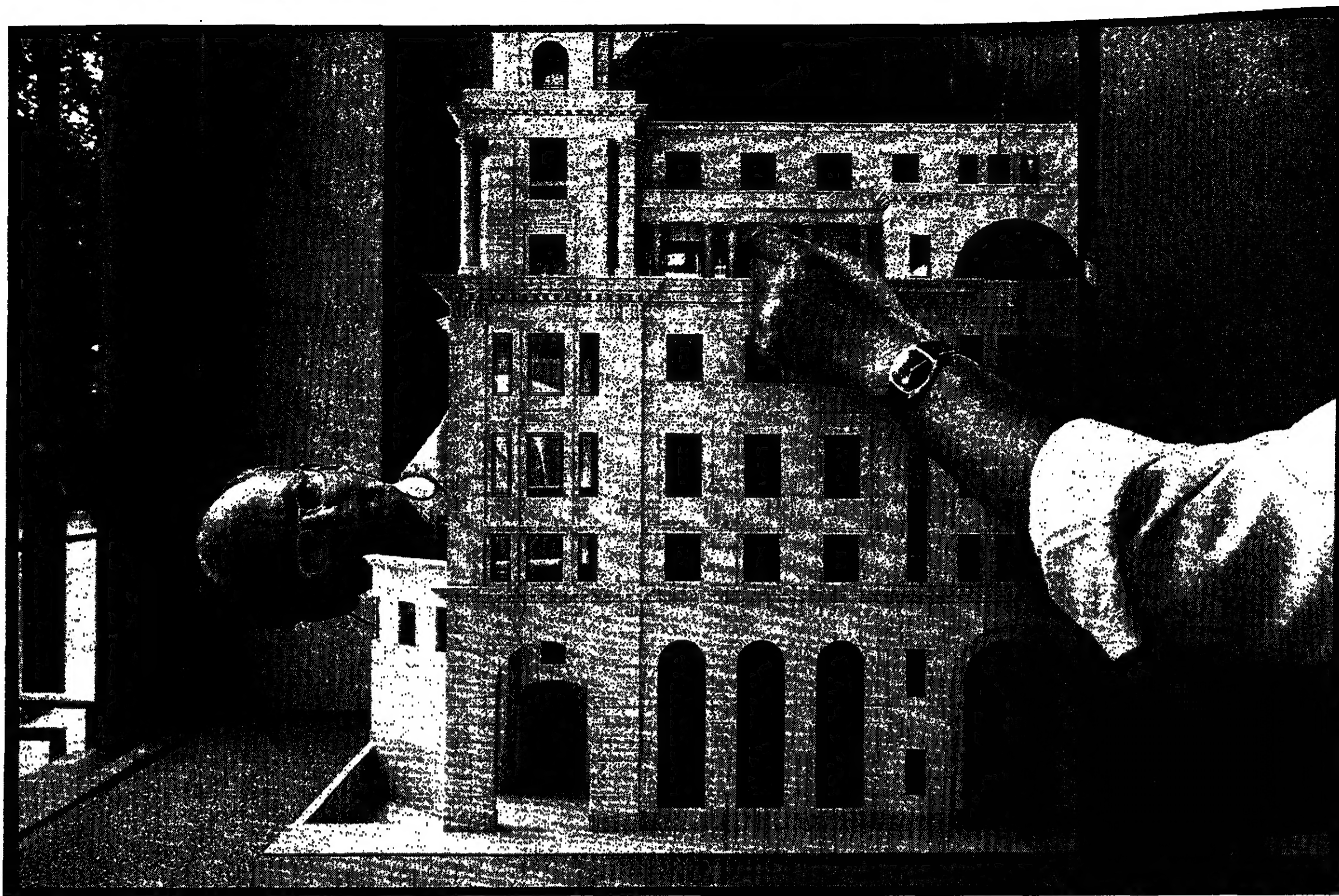
Improving diet and fitness before conception was deemed important by two-

thirds of mothers, but a similar proportion of women said that they took no action. Twenty-eight per cent of women smoked throughout their pregnancy, suggesting that health education is still failing in this area.

Emma Brooks, a researcher who worked on the survey, said: "Only half thought that smoking was an effective way of disciplining children, although three-quarters said that they expect to resort to this form of punishment in the future."

The survey showed that British mothers are independent-minded and rely on each other rather than on husbands or doctors. Almost a third said that they could cope without their partner's support and over half said that at that time their partner took second place behind the baby.

Far from seeing motherhood as a lonely occupation, making new female friends was the second most significant gain to be had from becoming a mother. Most important was the sense of achievement which mothers, particularly first-time mothers, feel.



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THE TIMES
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LIFE I

UK accused of giving tourists a poor deal

BY A STAFF REPORTER

BRITAIN'S tourism industry is in the doldrums. Seaside resorts are shabby, delays at airports are unacceptable, too many information offices are in the wrong place and too few hotel staff speak English properly, according to a report published yesterday.

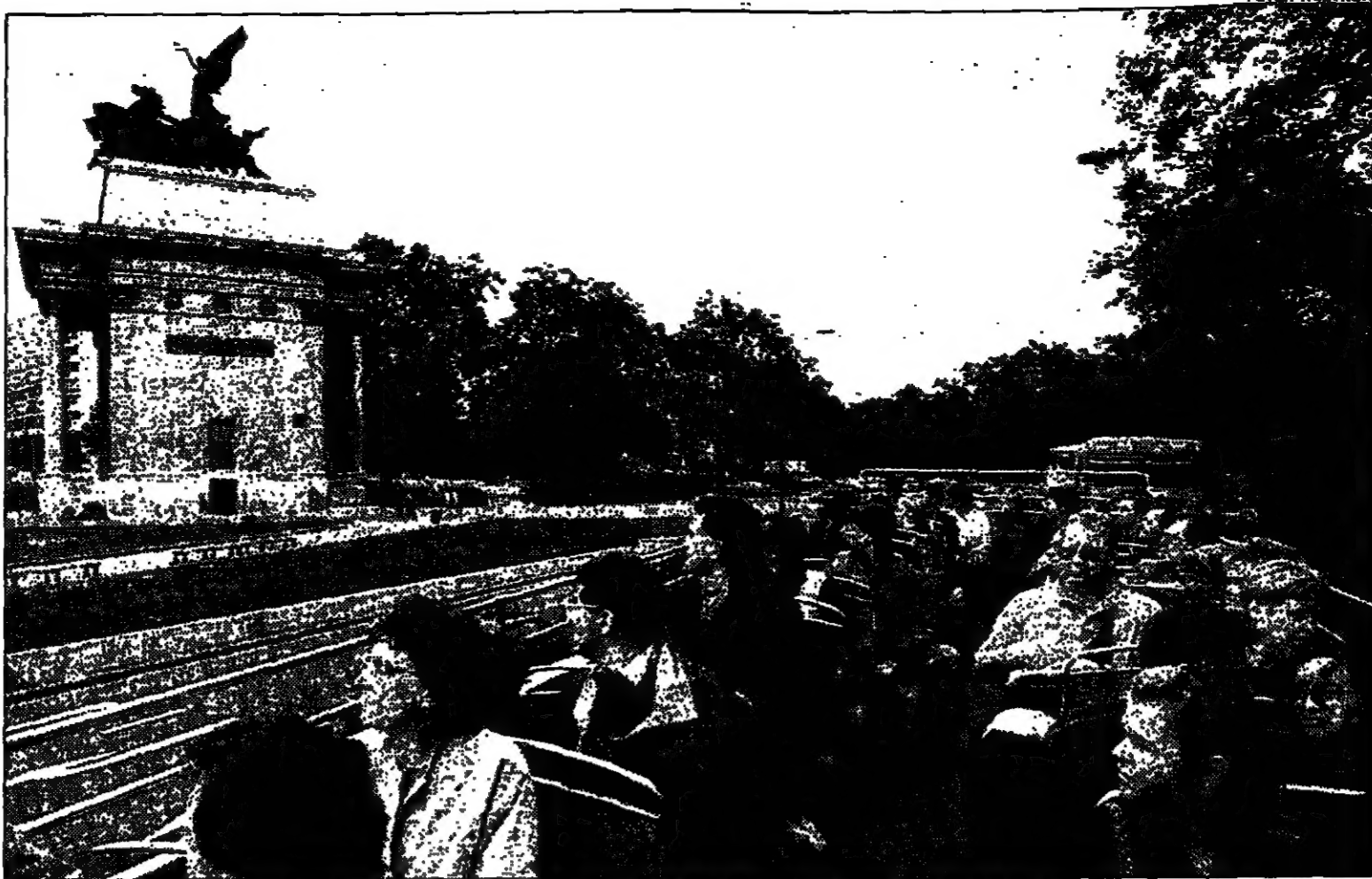
Central and local government, business and the private sector must get together to improve facilities or Britain is in danger of losing a huge chunk of the £18 billion that tourism earns every year, the report from the National Economic Development Council says.

Angus Crichton-Miller, chairman of the working party that prepared the report, said: "Tourism is set to become the world's biggest industry by the year 2000. The UK needs a co-ordinated and determined effort if we are to compete. If we do not make the necessary changes and improvements the flow of overseas visitors will decline, and as far as the domestic market is concerned people may increasingly choose holidays overseas."

An analysis of where tourists come from and what they want has helped the group to identify main areas for change. The number of tourists from northern Europe, except France, has declined while the number from the United States, Canada, Australia and Japan has increased.

Seaside resorts are heavily criticised. "Nowhere is the shabbiness more evident than in seaside resorts, many of which are faded glories equipped to meet the demands of a bygone age. There are, of course, exceptions such as Torquay, but these highlight the problems

Shabby seaside resorts and overpriced hotels threaten to drive visitors away



Standing room only: a bus full of tourists in London, but will they choose to spend their holiday in Britain again?

elsewhere," the report says. It suggests introducing a system of sanctions against towns that describe themselves as a resort when it is misleading to do so. Towns that fail to meet accepted standards would not be featured by tourism boards, which would issue a list of "real resorts".

Most tourists, especially first-time visitors, put London high on their list of priorities, but facilities in the capital city, particularly parking space for coaches, are inadequate. In a survey of overseas visitors, 45 per cent found meals, restaurants and cafes expensive and 48 per cent thought that London hotels were bad value.

Hotels are criticised for lack of cleanliness. Bathrooms, bed covers, curtains and carpets are identified as needing attention and security does not live up to expectations. The report concludes that up to 10 per cent of hotels and self-catering accommodation are beyond refurbishment.

Reception staff speaking inadequate English, rudeness, employee shortages and lack of training were also identified as problems. Low pay, long hours and minimal training are responsible for high staff turnover and lack of commitment. Managers need to know how to train their staff better and money has to be invested to make jobs more attractive and to promote tourism as a worthwhile career.

Britain has fallen behind her European counterparts in exploiting the potential of its heritage. The report gives France as an example where the ministries of tourism and culture work together.

Airport delays and dirty trains criticised

TRAVEL and transport for tourists in Britain need to be modernised and improved, the report says, and immigration delays at Heathrow and Gatwick airports are appalling.

The tourists usually delayed at immigration are high-spenders from countries such as Japan and the United States. Researchers found that the average waiting time at Heathrow and Gatwick for people from outside the European Community was between six minutes and half an hour. "This is a major competitive weakness," the report says. It recommends that 95 per cent of non-Community nationals should be cleared in 15 minutes.

After tourists arrive at the airport they often experience delays in reaching their next destination. The lack of an integrated rail service from

Heathrow is highlighted as a serious difficulty. "The Heathrow Express rail link to Paddington is of paramount national importance," the report says.

It says that London Underground carriages are dirty and British Rail services

patchy. The rescheduling of roadworks to avoid the busy summer months should be the transport department's main objective. Hotels are often hard to find, especially by tourists travelling by road. The report suggests a pilot system to evaluate the bene-

fits of better sign-posting. Coach facilities urgently need improvement. More parking space in London, including the building of a new coach park beneath Hyde Park, is a priority. Coaches should be allowed to use bus lanes in cities.

Tourist information centres are identified as being fundamental to the future of the industry but many are inadequately staffed, sited in the wrong places and lack high-technology booking facilities. The main aim of the centres is identified as giving information to the tourist to ensure an enjoyable stay and to provide local knowledge and encouragement to visit attractions.

"The service is variable. Some provide comprehensive information using fully trained and even multi-lingual staff, whilst others rely on part-time volunteers.

Many are badly located, difficult to find and not in areas of strong demand," the report says.

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Certificates of distinction went to J.M. Barrie's birthplace, Kirriemuir; the Butcher Market, Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh; Carnfunnock Country Park, Larne, co. Antrim; King's Conference and Visitor Centre, Aberdeen; Oriel Tuys Mon, Anglesey; Shugborough Estate, Stafford; the Spirit of Brooklands, Weybridge, Surrey; the Wildfowl and Wetlands Centre, Pencoed, Llanelli; and the World of Beatrix Potter, Bowness-on-Windermere, Cumbria.

Certificates of merit were presented to the Eton Museum, Reading; the Garden of Historic Royal, Drum Castle, Banbury; Grampian; Hareshowe Working Farm, Minalw, Grampian; the Lookout, Bracknell, Berkshire; New Barn, near Dorchester; Northampton Visitor Centre; Ripley's Believe It Or Not! Odditorium, Blackpool; Rugby School Museum, Rugby; the Saltburn Smugglers Heritage Centre, Cleveland; Scarborough Sea Life Centre, Scarborough; the Tales of Robin Hood, Nottingham; Tower Hill Pageant, London; and Verulamium Museum, St Albans, Hertfordshire.

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Sir Michael, who last year cancelled a £175 million building for news and current affairs proposed by Mr Birt, also outlined plans for a new £30 million extension to Television Centre, which will house the 24-hour channel by 1995 and all radio, news and current affairs staff.

Audience exposure to CNN, Sky News and the BBC's own experimentation with rolling news coverage and split Radio 4 frequencies during the Gulf war, release of the Beirut hostages and general election had increased demand for live coverage of unfolding events

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Sir Michael said that a rolling news service was an essential part of public service broadcasting, necessary if the BBC was to retain its place as the leading provider of news and current affairs. Recommended as part of the BBC's proposals for the renewal of its royal charter in 1996 the sixth network will cost £9 million a year compared with Radio 4's budget of £65 million. The extra funding will come improved efficiency within the BBC.

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Jenny Abramsky, editor of news and current affairs radio, said there was no question of the station having to rely on live "phone-ins" to fill time. "There is a vast variety of programmes that never make it on air. News radio has always been forced into a narrow agenda set by the half-hour programme and

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THE TIMES WEDNESDAY JULY 15 1992

Shabby seaside resorts and overpriced hotels threaten to drive visitors away

UK accused of giving tourists a poor deal

BY A STAFF REPORTER

BRITAIN'S tourism industry is in the doldrums. Seaside resorts are shabby, delays at airports are unacceptable, too many information offices are in the wrong place and too few hotel staff speak English properly, according to a report published yesterday.

Central and local government, business and the private sector must get together to improve facilities or Britain is in danger of losing a huge chunk of the £18 billion that tourism earns every year, the report from the National Economic Development Council says.

Angus Crichton-Miller, chairman of the working party that prepared the report, said: "Tourism is set to become the world's biggest industry by the year 2000. The UK needs a co-ordinated and determined effort if we are to compete. If we do not make the necessary changes and improvements the flow of overseas visitors will decline, and as far as the domestic market is concerned people may increasingly choose holidays overseas."

An analysis of where tourists come from and what they want has helped the group to identify weaknesses for change. The number of tourists from northern Europe, except France, has declined while the number from the United States, Canada, Australia and Japan has increased.

Seaside resorts are heavily criticised. "Nowhere is the shabbiness more evident than in seaside resorts, many of which are faded glories equipped to meet the demands of a bygone age. There are, of course, exceptions such as Torquay, but these highlight the problems

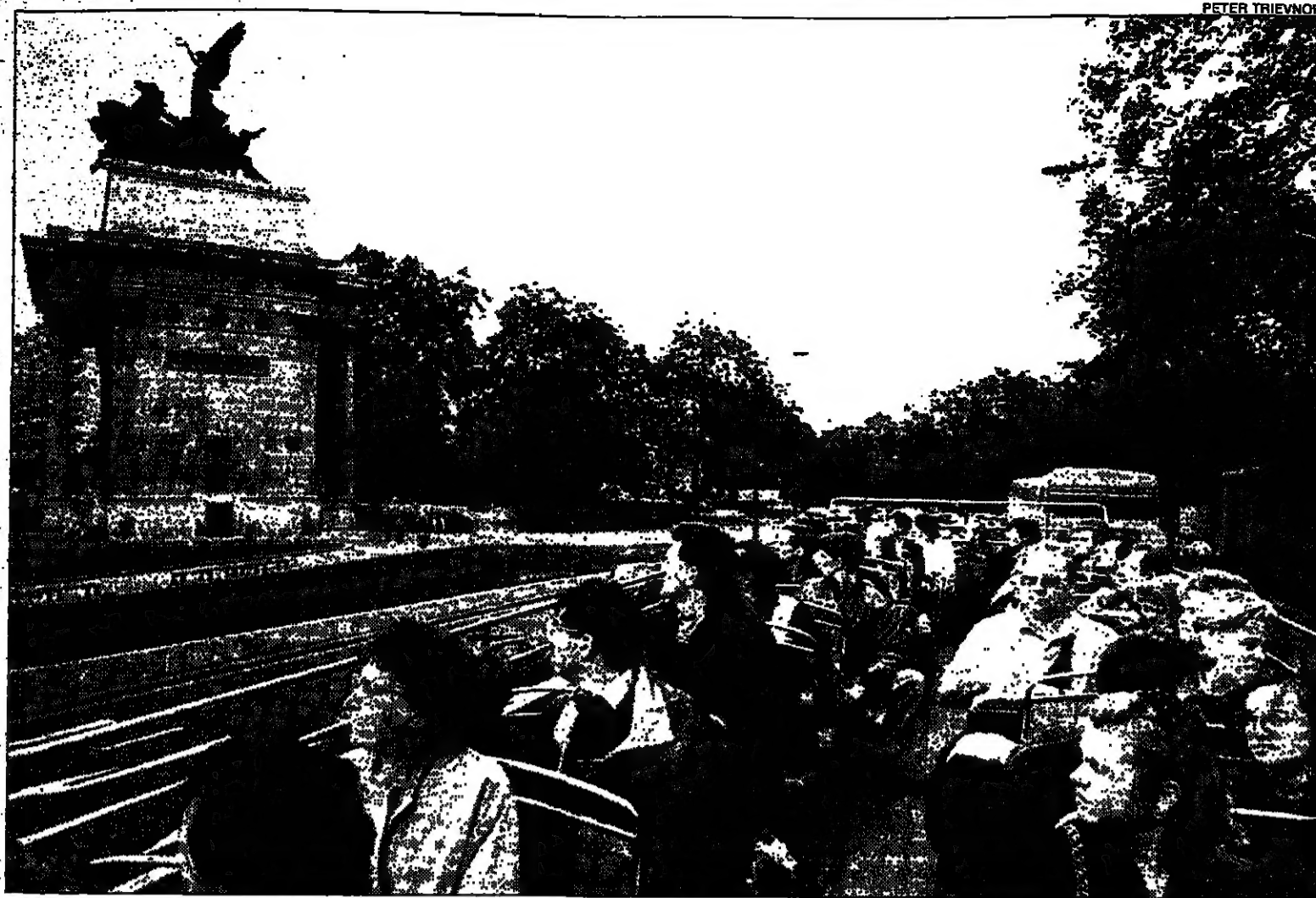
elsewhere," the report says. It suggests introducing a system of sanctions against towns that "describe themselves as a resort when it is misleading to do so. Towns that fail to meet accepted standards would not be featured by tourism boards, which would issue a list of "real resorts".

Most tourists, especially first-time visitors, put London high on their list of priorities, but facilities in the capital city, particularly parking space for coaches, are inadequate. In a survey of overseas visitors, 45 per cent found meals, restaurants and cafes expensive and 48 per cent thought that London hotels were bad value.

Hotels are criticised for lack of cleanliness. Bathrooms, bed covers, curtains and carpets are identified as needing attention and security does not live up to expectations. The report concludes that up to 10 per cent of hotels and self-catering accommodation are beyond refurbishment.

Reception staff speaking inadequate English, rudeness, employee shortages and lack of training were also identified as problems. Low pay, long hours and minimal training are responsible for high staff turnover and lack of commitment. Managers need to know how to train their staff better and money has to be invested to make jobs more attractive and to promote tourism as a worthwhile career.

Britain has fallen behind her European counterparts in exploiting the potential of its heritage. The report gives France as an example where the ministries of tourism and culture work together.



Standing room only: a bus full of tourists in London, but will they choose to spend their holiday in Britain again?

Airport delays and dirty trains criticised

TRAVEL and transport for tourists in Britain need to be modernised and improved, the report says, and immigration delays at Heathrow and Gatwick airports are appalling.

The tourists usually delayed at immigration are high-spenders from countries such as Japan and the United States. Researchers found that the average waiting time at Heathrow and Gatwick for people from outside the European Community was between six minutes and half an hour. "This is a major competitive weakness," the report says. It recommends that 95 per cent of non-Community nationals should be cleared in 15 minutes.

After tourists arrive at the airport they often experience delays in reaching their next destination. The lack of an integrated rail service from

Heathrow is highlighted as a serious difficulty. "The Heathrow Express rail link to Paddington is of paramount national importance," the report says.

It says that London Underground carriages are dirty and British Rail services

patchy. The rescheduling of roadworks to avoid the busy summer months should be the transport department's main objective. Hotels are often hard to find, especially by tourists travelling by road. The report suggests a pilot system to evaluate the bene-

fits of better sign-posting. Coach facilities urgently need improvement. More parking space in London, including the building of a new coach park beneath Hyde Park, is a priority. Coaches should be allowed to use bus lanes in cities.

Tourist information centres are identified as being fundamental to the future of the industry but many are inadequately staffed, sited in the wrong places and lack high-technology booking facilities. The main aim of the centres is identified as giving information to the tourist to ensure an enjoyable stay and to provide local knowledge and encouragement to visit attractions.

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Words outweigh the deeds as Panic takes charge in Serbia

FROM DESSA TREVISAN AND TIM JUDAH IN BELGRADE AND MICHAEL BINYON IN LONDON

MILAN Panic, 62, a Californian businessman of Serbian descent, was yesterday elected prime minister of the new Yugoslavia, which comprises just Serbia and Montenegro. Mr Panic, who talks in glowing terms about peace and business, has been brought back to Belgrade in order to impress the outside world and he said that, unless sanctions were lifted soon, he would consider his mission a failure.

Mr Panic has been close to Slobodan Milosevic, the president of Serbia, for some years; however, there are rumours in Belgrade that his premiership could signal the beginning of the end for Mr Milosevic. There was little visible evidence of that, though, as Mr Milosevic was yesterday ap-

plauded loud and long by parliamentary deputies. Mr Panic's installation came as Lord Carrington, the European Community peace mediator, prepared to begin talks in London today with the leaders of the three warring factions in Bosnia. Lord Carrington will meet each delegation before the talks between Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, Mate Boban, the Croat leader, and Haris Silajdzic, the Bosnian foreign minister, who will represent Bosnia's Muslims.

In Belgrade, Mr Panic made a trenchant speech packed with statements of good intent, and said that his prime task was to have international sanctions on Yugoslavia lifted. He condemned "ethnic cleansing" by which whole communities are being swept from their homes in Bosnia, and pledged that he would do all he could to retrieve the heavy weaponry bequeathed by the Yugoslav army to Bosnian Serbs. There was no indication, however, of how this could be done and many deputies later denounced the idea, saying that Mr Panic proposed to abandon Serbs outside Serbia.

Mr Panic also talked of a future economic union of all the states of former Yugoslavia. However, many of Mr Panic's cabinet ministers will be a disappointment to those who were hoping that his talk of change would immediately be matched by deeds. The new foreign minister is Vladislav Jovanovic, hitherto a Milosevic loyalist and Serbian foreign minister. Other ministers have strong nationalist tendencies and their appointments clearly reflect political realities rather than Mr Panic's hopeful rhetoric.

The Bosnian leaders who will gather in London last night in Lisbon in May, but talks broke up when the Muslims walked out. Lord Carrington flew to Sarajevo ten days ago, but achieved little.

Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, leaves for Ljubljana, the Slovene capital, this evening at the start of a four-day tour of former Yugoslavia. He will hold talks with political leaders, and emphasise that he and the European Community have put the search for peace top of the political agenda during the British presidency of the EC.

Mr Hurd is anxious to allay any doubts over the Carrington mission, especially in France, where there have been calls for a broader international conference on Yugoslavia. British officials said there was no alternative to Lord Carrington: he knew the parties, was going ahead resolutely, and was a statesman with international respect.

Coping with refugees from the fighting will be the main point of talks in London tomorrow between Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and John Major.

Refugee threat, page 1

New dispute erupts over fleet control

FROM ROBERT SEELY IN KIEV

RUSSIA and Ukraine's simmering dispute over control of the Black Sea fleet erupted again yesterday after troops loyal to Russia seized a garrison building in Sevastopol, the fleet's headquarters.

At press conferences in Sevastopol, both the Russian and Ukrainian-appointed fleet commanders accused each other of breaking the accord signed by President Yeltsin and President Kravchuk at Dagomys that was meant to settle the argument over the fleet of 370 vessels.

Claiming that Ukraine was undermining the status quo, Admiral Igor Kasanov, the Russian-backed fleet commander, described the situation in Sevastopol as a tense standoff. He said that Ukrainian officers were trying to subvert control of his fleet by persuading sailors to take the Ukrainian oath of allegiance.



Stepping out: a group of models wearing Paco Rabanne file down the catwalk in a fashion show that was organised specially by the French pavilion at Expo '92 yesterday to honour Bastille day

North Africans cram Spain's roads

FROM EDWARD OWEN IN MADRID

THE southern Spanish port of Algeciras is under siege this week from 35,000 North African migrant workers in thousands of vehicles waiting for ferries to cross the Strait of Gibraltar for their annual holidays.

Queues of an estimated 6,000 heavily laden cars and vans stretch for miles after a mass exodus from France following the lorry drivers' blockade and coinciding with the Bastille day celebrations. The situation has been further aggravated by a go-slow on one of the ferries. Tourists are advised not to try using the main coastal road between Malaga, Algeciras and Cadiz. In and around Algeciras,

nearly 200 Red Cross volunteers will offer assistance during the next seven weeks to the 650,000 Magrebis. 85 per cent Moroccans, as they wait up to 36 hours for ferries to Ceuta and Tangier. Over 300 of the travellers need medical attention each day in the car parks of Algeciras alone. Daytime temperatures soar over 100F and sanitary conditions are appalling. Elsewhere in the queue, relief workers are giving out bread, water and baby food. Many roadside cafes have closed their lavatories to the Arabs.

The Spanish interior ministry's annual operation is called "Cross the Strait" and its job is to cope with the three-quarters

of a million Arabs travelling through Spain from their jobs in the rest of Europe. As well as a break, the journey is a chance to take home luxury goods not available in Morocco, but the last hurdle involves doing battle with Moroccan customs officials and other opportunists.

To cope with this year's influx, the largest so far, the drivers of the expected 180,000 vehicles in the caravan are handed leaflets as they enter Spain. They give advice in Arabic on how to reach their ferries safely and at strategic points on the 1,000-mile route the Spanish transport ministry has built ten rest areas with signs in Arabic.

The prime objective is to reduce accidents caused by tired drivers, many at the wheel non-stop for 18 hours in overloaded vehicles.

Last year the Spanish police noted a new trend. The Arab immigrants, mainly living in France, Holland, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland, were using better quality cars and there were fewer in each of them. The immigrants are issued with Spanish transit visas valid for 90 days, but in order to stop their fellow countrymen following in their tracks without having legal jobs, visas were introduced last year for all Moroccans, Tunisians and Algerians wishing to enter Spain.

Immigrants prove essential to economy of Germany

IMPORTANT sectors of the German economy would be unable to function without foreign workers, according to figures issued yesterday by Cornelia Schmaltz-Jacobsen, Bonn's commissioner for foreigners. Her figures reveal that 8 per cent of Germany's workforce are immigrants.

Frau Schmaltz-Jacobsen said in her annual report that, with six million foreigners in the country, migration had become a fact of life. A quarter of immigrants had been in Germany more than 20 years and half for at least 15 years; two-thirds of their children had been born in the country.

It was therefore, she said, high time to take the emotionalism out of the debate over whether Germany was a country of immigration. What was needed was a new approach confronting the fact that migrants were an essential sector of the population.

The fact that two million foreigners were now paying social security meant that,

The government wants the emotion taken out of debate on foreign workers, Ian Murray writes from Bonn

without them, whole sections of the economy would have to close or would be able to function only with great difficulty. "The importance of foreign employees for the entire economic process in Germany, as well as for the assets and operation of our social security system, cannot be over-estimated," Frau Schmaltz-Jacobsen added.

Unemployment tended to be around 4 per cent higher among foreign workers. At the same time migrants were needed in industries where it was often difficult to find Germans to do the work. Almost a quarter of foundry workers are foreigners and

more than a fifth of hotel and catering employees. Other industries relying heavily on foreigners are textiles (20 per cent), mining (15 per cent) and iron and steel (14 per cent). Almost 17 per cent of local government workers are migrants, mainly employed in rubbish collection and street cleaning.

Of the six million, only a quarter come from other EC countries and will therefore be granted the right to vote in local and European elections in terms of the Maastricht treaty. "That means that, even more than is now the case, Germany will become a two-class society for foreigners, thanks to the EC," the report said. "We cannot have any interest in that happening."

New laws allowing naturalisation are now being introduced, but the commissioner's report said that procedures were still too cumbersome and costly, with only 20,000 foreigners obtaining German citizenship in a year.

Euthanasia trend rises in Holland

FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS IN AMSTERDAM

THE number of mercy killings reported to Dutch coroners has risen sharply since parliament decriminalised the practice last year, the government said yesterday.

The increase was seen as a reflection of growing willingness to report euthanasia, rather than a rise in its application. Dutch doctors reported a total of 339 mercy killings in January compared with 591 in the whole of last year, according to justice ministry figures.

No figures were available for later months, but the ministry said the upward trend appeared to be continuing. There was a greater willingness to report doctor-assisted suicides, an official said. A government study last year estimated that there are 2,300 mercy killings annually in Holland, which has a population of 15 million.



'Grease' star discloses she has breast cancer

The singer-actress Olivia Newton-John, 43, has disclosed that she has breast cancer. She said in a statement released in Los Angeles by Gavin De Becker, her spokesman, that she was making the diagnosis public to avoid scandalous headlines in the tabloids. Mr De Becker did not mention surgery, but said the star's doctors expected a full recovery. In her statement the star of *Grease* said she drew strength from the millions of women who had faced the same challenge. The cancer had been detected early "because I've had regular examinations, so I encourage other women to do the same". A tour scheduled to start on August 6 has been postponed.

he would give the prize to a national reconciliation fund.

Sir Richard Hadlee, the New Zealand cricketing great, has had a pea named after him by a Wellington seed company.

Michel Rocard, the former French prime minister, is in Peking for a week-long visit.

Herbert Cornelius Kenny, 77, who sang with the original Ink Spots in the 1940s and 1950s, has died of cancer.

Finland has an all-woman cabinet this week headed by Elisabeth Rehn, the defence minister, because all the male members are on holiday.

The former playboy president of the Seychelles, James Mancham, won the £13,000 jackpot in a lottery to raise election funds for President Albert René, who ousted him in a coup. Mr Mancham, who is contesting the election, said

Hamid Reza Pahlavi, half-brother of the late Shah of Iran, has reportedly died of a heart attack while serving a life sentence on drug charges.

France is told why EC 'yes' essential

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN PARIS

IN THE glow of Bastille day festivity, President Mitterrand warned the French yesterday of the dire consequences for their country and European history should they decide to reject the Maastricht treaty.

"It would break Europe, there is not the slightest doubt about that. There would be no momentum left. It would be finished, nobody would believe in it any more," Mitterrand said in a television interview to mark the national holiday. "A French refusal would appear as a negation of everything. It would put an end to 45 years of French foreign policy."

The president's comments were his strongest appeal since he called a referendum for September 20 on the European treaty. A "no" from France would not be like Denmark's. It would stop Europe in its tracks, he said. "The position of France is decisive because it plays the role of motor" in the Community's effort for integration, he added.

He was not tying his own fortunes to the referendum, he said, borrowing a phrase from Louis XIV. "I will never say to the French that *l'Europe, c'est moi*."

Opinion polls show that M Mitterrand, who was speaking during a garden party at the Elysee Palace, has little to fear from the referendum. Among main political groups, only a section of the RPR Gaullist party are opposed to the treaty.

M Mitterrand granted his annual interview shortly after the nation watched the pride and might of the armed forces perform their traditional parade down the Champs Elysees from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place de la Concorde.

A troop of the mounted Republican Guard with gleaming chrome sabres and helmets escorted the president. Next came cadets from the St Cyr military academy. Alpine troops in snow-white uniforms and paratroops in fatigues and white gloves. Many units performed with distinction during the Gulf war. For the first time, the impressive flypast included a Boeing-Awacs, one of the new early-warning aircraft bought recently from the United States.

In his first chat with the people since his visit to Sarajevo, M Mitterrand was emphatic also that France would not try, as many have suspected it would, to "go it alone" in Yugoslavia. "France will not go and make war all by itself in the Balkans," he said.

Photograph, page 12



Mitterrand: reviewing troops in Paris yesterday

Izvestia fights to retain independence against hardliners

FROM BRUCE CLARK IN MOSCOW

IZVESTIA, which epitomises much of what is best in Russian journalism, faced a tough fight for its economic and political independence last night after a bid by conservatives to take over the prestigious newspaper.

The battle over the future of *Izvestia*, which has stood firm against the tide of Russian jingoism and carried warnings of a hardline coup, was the latest front in a broadening left-right struggle for control over the media and, ultimately, the country. A declaration of war on the present staff of the 75-year-old paper was made this week by the presidium of the Russian parliament, a shadowy but powerful institution which has clashed repeatedly with the reform-

minded cabinet of President Yeltsin.

In a resolution scheduled for full parliamentary debate on Friday, the presidium branded as illegal the decision by *Izvestia* journalists to take control of the newspaper and its lucrative publishing arm in the aftermath of the August coup. It asserted that the Russian legislature had inherited the legal status of the defunct Soviet parliament, including the right to a press organ by the name of *Izvestia*. Under the old Soviet system, *Izvestia* was associated with the legislature but there were often arguments about whether they should imply direct control.

After a tense meeting yesterday, Igor Golendovskiy, the editor, joined about 200 of his staff in telling, firmly but politely, his persecutors where to go. The

journalists unanimously adopted a resolution stating that the paper had never, since its foundation in March 1917, been the "organ" of parliament or any other institution, and did not intend to become one.

The journalists also pointed out that *Izvestia* intended to keep serving readers in all the former Soviet republics, not just Russia. That, however, is precisely what many people hold against the paper at a time when politicians and journalists increasingly are being judged by their willingness to swim with the nationalist tide.

Izvestia has incensed hardliners by reporting both sides of the ethnic fighting in Moldova and Georgia, while many Moscow papers have confined themselves to emotional accounts of the "genocide" of pro-Russian

communities in the outlying republics. In reports from Tbilisi, for instance, *Izvestia* has criticised sharply proposals by Russian Khasbulatov, Moscow's parliamentary chairman, that Russia should simply annex the ethnic war zone of South Ossetia, where efforts to deploy a multi-ethnic peacekeeping force were getting under way yesterday. The newspaper also provided extensive space to the assertion by Andrei Kozhev, the foreign minister, that authoritarian forces might be preparing to stage another coup.

Izvestia has always looked and felt much more like a Western organ of record and heavyweight comment than any of its rivals on the Moscow press scene. It is one of the few Russian papers to conduct long-running investigations in the tradition of the

Anglo-Saxon press. Andrei Iliesh, one of its senior editors, has spent much of the past decade investigating the precise background to the shooting down of the Korean jumbo jet in September, 1983.

In contrast with Pravda, the former mouthpiece of the Soviet Communist party which is now struggling to survive without state subsidies, *Izvestia* has adapted well to market conditions and built up lucrative advertising revenue. Its reporters are well paid by Russian standards and the paper has launched a successful joint publication with Hearst Newspapers.

A change of control over *Izvestia* would be a blow to the morale and influence of the pro-Western reformist camp in the Russian leadership, which has already lost

ground in the cabinet changes of the past two months. Otto Latsis, one of the newspaper's senior staff, said he was assured by Mr Yeltsin yesterday that he would try to "persuade" Mr Khasbulatov to stop his attacks on the paper.

However, the soft language of this promise was in itself a sign of how much ground the Russian president is being obliged to concede to his conservative critics. Only two months ago, Mr Yeltsin seemed confident that he could neutralise the hardline camp in parliament by calling a referendum to change the constitution.

Now that idea appears to have been dropped in an implicit admission that the reformists are not strong enough to be confident of victory in a head-on clash with their opponents.

Contrite Democrats tell voters they have learnt from mistakes

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER
IN NEW YORK

THE Democrats were set to adopt a presidential campaign manifesto late yesterday designed to reinforce the message of the convention's opening on Monday — that they had learnt from mistakes and were once more a mainstream party that middle America could trust.

Some black Democrats complained that their interests were being sacrificed as Bill Clinton courted the white middle-class vote. Supporters of Jerry Brown protested vociferously that California's dissident former governor was being barred from speaking. But few could remember a Democratic convention so relatively harmonious and united with the nominee in such apparent command.

Speaker after speaker in Madison Square Garden denounced President Bush as the champion of a failed status quo and sought to capitalise on the nation's anger with a mantra of "change". Organisers banned mention of Ross Perot, save for a single brief but savage attack. For



the first time this year the party seemed buoyed by a real sense that its candidate could win in November. "As far as this White House is concerned — honey, you can turn out the lights, the party's over," declared Texas governor Ann Richards, the convention chairman.

The only immediate worry was last night's scheduled address by Jesse Jackson, the civil rights leader, whose endorsement of the moderate Clinton-Gore ticket on Saturday was at best lukewarm. Ron Brown, the party chairman, yesterday squelched speculation that Doug Wilder, Virginia's disgruntled

black Democratic governor, was preparing to jump ship and become Mr Perot's running mate.

The manifesto closely reflected Mr Clinton's insistence on a realignment towards the forgotten middle class as the only way to break a dismal sequence of five Democratic losses in the past six presidential campaigns. It contained a few concessions to the party's liberal wing, including strong support for gay rights and higher taxation of the very rich, but explicitly rejected "the big government theory that says we can hamstring business and tax and spend our way to prosperity".

Entitled *A New Covenant With the American People*, the manifesto advocated toughness on crime, strong defence, an entrepreneurial economy, welfare as a "second chance" and not a way of life, better training and education, and the revival of personal responsibility. "We welcome the close scrutiny of the American people, including Americans who may have thought the Democratic Party had lost its way," it said.

Contrition for past preoccupations with minority and left-wing interests was a constant refrain. "This Democratic Party is ready to go back to school to listen to the American people, to get our lessons right this time," declared Ms Richards.

Barbara Jordan, a former Texas congresswoman and another keynote speaker, declared the convention's purpose was "to convince the American people to trust us, the Democrats, to govern again". Both Walter Mondale and Michael Dukakis, Democratic losers in 1984 and 1988, said they backed the new approach.

The 4,300 delegates saved their biggest cheers for champions of abortion rights — six of November's women Democratic Senate candidates were individually showcased — and for the saving of Mr Perot by Zel Miller, the Georgia governor. He accused Mr Perot of having milked federal government largesse over the years for all it was worth. "Ross says he'll clean out the barn, but he's been knee deep in it for years," declared Mr Miller. This year's race was between "an aristocrat, an autocrat and a Democrat".

Ron Brown, the party chairman, had the convention chanting: "Read our lips: no second term." Mr Miller called Mr Bush "a timid man who hears only the voice of caution and the status quo". Several hundred supporters of Mr Brown, chanting "Let Jerry speak", threatened to disrupt the opening night, but it appeared yesterday that Mr Clinton and the former California governor, who has refused to endorse him, were approaching a compromise.



Cheer leader: a member of the Texas delegation hails a speech by Ann Richards, the state's governor, at the Democratic convention

Orators' passion is lost amid hubbub

FROM PETER STOTHARD, US EDITOR, IN NEW YORK

THE New York Democratic convention is like a wasp's nest in a zoo. Thousands of buzzing individuals pursue their separate tasks, each one seemingly oblivious to the surroundings and each imprisoned by "informed in-

terpreters" on the other side of a great glass wall.

The television commentators who sit in "skyboxes" surveying the insects below are the true keepers of Madison Square Garden. They make their own sense of what, when seen from below, is close to chaos.

The first favour that they do on behalf of their viewers is to cut out the noise. The level of activity on the convention floor is extraordinary. The seven tubes of the Democrat brass band are some of the quieter instruments in use. The level of listening is so low that a speaker, unless he or she is of immense fame, must envy the bible-belters on Oxford Street. Early speakers do not even pretend their colleagues are paying attention.

Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey, who made the first keynote address to nominate Bill Clinton for president, would have much preferred a British party conference. He would then have listened to not only his peers, sitting along the

platform in traditional fashion, but also by his audience.

Rows of conference-goers would have noted respectfully his case for how democratic capitalism requires the deferral of gratification, how "giving up the desire of more of everything now is the key to having more of something better in the future". But Senator Bradley got no support from his colleagues. That is not the way here. Politicians are not bold enough to bore each other as we British do. He also won the attention of only a fraction of delegates. They absorbed his rhetorical shafts as effectively as straw bales receiving arrows; and they fired back long volleys of sound of their own.

Not even the Democrats' prized clutch of would-be women senators escaped the hum of indifference. Each one was placed in a separate part of the cavernous sports hall; and before the audience realised where the words were coming from, each five-minute female life-story, each scripted tale of male domination, had finished.

However, Governor Ann Richards of Texas successfully followed up her 1988 jibe about George Bush being born "with a silver foot in his mouth". "As far as this White House is concerned," she shouted, "honey, you can turn out the lights because the party's over."

Outsider's insiders feel gloomy

FROM JAMIE DETTMER
IN WASHINGTON

AS BILL Clinton's star begins to shine, Ross Perot's is dimming fast. The Texan billionaire is slipping badly in the opinion polls and he is finding it increasingly difficult to transform his campaign from a grass-roots "Ross for Boss" PEROT CAMPAIGN

movement into a hard-hitting and well-organised challenge for the White House.

Much of the problem rests with Mr Perot. Distrustful of the professional consultants he recently brought in to beef up his campaign, he seems determined to keep a tight rein on everything at his Dallas headquarters.

Yesterday Ed Rollins, the former Ronald Reagan aide and co-chairman of Mr Perot's campaign, admitted that there was frustration in the Perot camp. He admitted that his co-chairman, Hamilton Jordan, Jimmy Carter's former chief of staff, was angry at Mr Perot's refusal to accept advice but he denied reports that his colleague was thinking of quitting.

Hog callers storm city

BY PETER STOTHARD

WOULD the Arkansas delegation deliver its notorious "hog call" when its members gathered in New York for the first time? One of its members, Joyce Elliott, feared that the hollering scream, which has spread to politics from the football field, might alarm outsiders.

"It's nothing to be afraid of," she said. "But everyone is so excited that anything could happen, and I wouldn't want you to think Arkansians were mad."

In the event, it never came, perhaps in deference to Bill Clinton's aged mother, who was a guest of honour among the senators, congressmen and delegates of this year's high-fashion state. Normally nobody takes much notice of Arkansas. New Yorkers giving it no more than the respect due to a deprived farming region in Slovakia. But this year it does not need even to shout.

The people supporting Mr Clinton from his home state are based in a mid-Manhattan Holiday Inn. Ms Elliott, 41, a black teacher from Little Rock, is sleeping four-to-a-room with her colleagues in order to split the \$1,200 (€620) hotel bill for the week. "We could not really afford it,"

but we picked up our credit cards and took off," she said. Arkansians, just like the delegates from every other state, attend conventions for a wide range of reasons — to advance their political careers, to make friends, even to watch history being made. But be-



hind a few of the banners are some passionate missionaries for the Clinton cause.

Ms Elliott follows Governor Clinton because she remembers her first days as a child in a newly desegregated school in southern Arkansas. "I was the only black girl in the class every other one of my friends had decided that they wanted to stay in the

Magistrates to question De Michelis

Venice: Gianni De Michelis, the former Italian foreign minister, is to be investigated by magistrates probing alleged corruption in public works contracts, Ansa news agency reported.

The flamboyant Signor De Michelis, foreign minister for three years until last month, was told he was under investigation by magistrates here, where he has his power base. Giorgio Casale, secretary to Signor De Michelis, was one of five people charged with corruption and violating the laws relating to financing political parties last week.

The arrests are part of an investigation into contracts for a motorway, an aqueduct and a water purification plant in the north-east Veneto region. (Reuters)

Dealers die

Peking: The Chinese news agency Xinhua said that 277 people had been executed for drug-dealing in the first six months of this year in the province of Yunnan. The province borders Burma, and is a route for drug smugglers.

Camps fenced

Teknaf: Bangladesh authorities fenced camps to prevent Burmese Muslim refugees escaping into the interior. Officials said four camps were sheltering about 50,000 refugees from Arakan province in Burma.

Mafia warning

Rome: Italy's interior ministry has dissolved the town council of Gela in southern Sicily, accusing it of being infiltrated by the Mafia. The town will be placed under the control of three special commissioners. (Reuters)

Centre captured

Khartoum: Sudanese government forces have captured the headquarters of the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army at Torit near the Ugandan border, Khartoum radio said. The rebels had held the town since 1989. (Reuters)

Athens blasted

Athens: A powerful explosion in central Athens killed one person and narrowly missed Ioannis Palaiokrassas, the Greek finance minister, and his family, police said. Mr Palaiokrassas was cut slightly on the face. (Reuters)

Foreigners flee

Tokyo: Eighteen foreign men, including a Briton, were still on the run four days after escaping from a Japanese internment centre for illegal immigrants at Yokohama, south of Tokyo, a spokesman at the centre said. (Reuters)

Light relief

Lake Mills, Wisconsin: A glow-in-the-dark toilet seat earned a Clint Lenz, 10, a place in the Smithsonian Institution. His painted seat won the "household" division of a national inventions competition. (AP)

Warship 'threatens' to down passenger jet

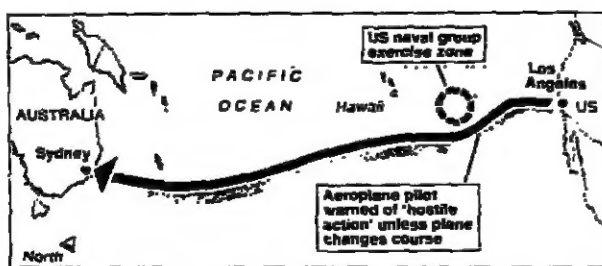
FROM RED HARRISON
IN SYDNEY
AND JAMIE DETTMER
IN WASHINGTON

AN AUSTRALIAN airliner carrying 305 passengers was forced to change course suddenly over the Pacific yesterday after an American warship threatened to shoot it down.

The American embassy in Canberra yesterday confirmed that the warship was using the Qantas 747 as a mock target in a military exercise and had ordered the aircraft to change course. Flight QF12 was less than an hour out of Los Angeles on an authorised route to Sydney when the captain received a curt radio message demanding his aircraft identification. The message was heard on a frequency normally reserved for aircraft distress signals.

When the captain responded, apparently in some confusion, he was ordered to leave the area immediately or face "hostile action". The captain radioed twice for help from flight controllers in Los Angeles. The incredulous response to his first call told him, in effect, not to be silly. But Federal Aviation Administration officials dispatched his second, more desperate, call to US Navy officials at the Pentagon, in Washington, then to the warship involved.

America formally apologised to the Australian government for the incident, which is being investigated by the Pentagon and the Federal Aviation Adminis-



tration. Qantas spokesmen in Sydney, trying to play down the incident, said this three-way hook-up clarified the situation, but the FAA none the less ordered the airliner to alter course.

Ted Radford of Qantas said the Americans did not intend the Australian airliner to hear the challenge. The US warship's crew believed

that they were transmitting only on a military frequency reserved for a training exercise. The signals had been transmitted "inadvertently" on a commercial aircraft frequency.

Qantas pilots reacted with fury. "What the hell is the US Navy doing using commercial aircraft as mock targets? The Americans have enough

military hardware in the skies without putting civilian passengers at risk from some gun-ho, half-trained radio operator." Captain Leslie Hayward, in charge of Qantas's 747 fleet, said: "Our pilot did the right thing. Even if you think it's Mickey Mouse telling you to move on, you do exactly what the mouse says."

Commander Jim Kudla, a spokesman for the US Navy's Pacific Fleet, said the USS Cowpens had "mistakenly used an international distress frequency instead of a designated exercise frequency to broadcast an exercise warning. As a result, a commercial airliner was rerouted around naval ships conducting the exercise about 900 miles east of Ha-

wai." In less bland language, Ken Boys, a Qantas spokesman, said: "I assume at some point someone will get a slap on the wrist."

Commander Kudla stressed that the plane was not in danger. The exercise involved testing radar and communications equipment and did not involve live ammunition. The communications equipment obviously works.

In such exercises, warships will often use passing aircraft in simulations. All the ships are meant to use a special frequency and will often send messages to innocent planes they have picked up on radar without actually contacting them directly. A spokeswoman for the FAA praised the actions of the Qantas crew.

Flaws appear in the magic shield of Aegis

BY MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

ALMOST exactly four years ago, the US Navy's most sophisticated anti-air warfare weapon system, capable of tracking and shooting down up to 200 incoming missiles at once, proved fatally vulnerable. In spite of all the computerised technology and rows of data displays, the Aegis system failed to prevent the attack by the USS Vincennes on an Iranian airliner and the loss of 290 civilians.

The reason, however, was not a faulty system but human error. Yesterday, Aegis, named after the magic shield which Zeus gave to

Athena, was once again at the centre of an incident in which an Australian airliner with 300 passengers on board was threatened with hostile action for flying over a naval exercise in the Pacific. Responsibility, once again, appears to rest with the operators of Aegis, not the system itself.

The \$400 million (€207 million) Aegis system, designed to provide continuous, 360-degree coverage, can track every aircraft within a range of 300 miles, differentiating between friend and foe. The system, carried by Ticonderoga class guid-

ed-missile cruisers and Arleigh Burke class guided-missile destroyers, can track and order missile launches on behalf of a complete carrier battle group.

The USS Cowpens, the same class as the Vincennes, would have monitored and tracked all aircraft within its radar range during the five-nation naval exercise taking place 900 miles east of Hawaii. The civilian Qantas airliner would have appeared as a "radar return" but not even the advanced Spy-1 radar is capable of providing a precise image from which operators can

verify whether the plane is military or civilian.

This is why transponders carried by all civilian airliners are then automatically triggered to help with identification. In the incident involving the Iranian airliner, this fail-safe system did not work.

The American naval explanation for the warning to the Qantas pilot was that the operator sent out the message on the international distress network instead of the "exercise net". The warning was aimed at fighter aircraft taking part in the exercise playing the enemy.

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Rabin's offer widens split in ranks of Palestinians

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

THE vision presented by Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli prime minister, of a new era of coexistence with the Arabs received a sober, and at times hostile, response from Palestinian leaders yesterday.

Speaking a day after Israel's new leader set out his government's objective to grant autonomy to the 1.7 million Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, senior Palestinians said his offer fell far short of their minimum demands.

The lukewarm response to what was widely considered an unprecedented opportunity was partly a reflection of

deepening divisions in the Arab world and Palestinian society. Under the right-wing former government of Yitzhak Shamir, there was never any danger that a serious offer would be made to either Israel's Arab neighbours or the Palestinians under Israeli occupation. Now, with the prospect of serious peace negotiations within a matter of weeks and elections in the occupied territories, Palestinians are being forced to confront key questions.

The community is split ideologically between fundamentalists opposed to compromise and the mainstream factions of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Palestinians have also recognised that Mr Rabin will have the backing of America and other Western nations.

Haider Abdel-Shafi, the head of the Palestinian delegation to the peace talks, criticised Mr Rabin for ruling out a withdrawal from all Arab territories captured by Israel during the 1967 six-day war. "He has put definite limits which do not leave room for further negotiation," he said.

Faisal Husseini, the most prominent Palestinian in Arab east Jerusalem, was less critical and held out the possibility that he might take up Mr Rabin's offer of talks.

Elias Frej, the Christian mayor of Bethlehem, said: "I believe that, before we respond to the proposal, Rabin must improve the atmosphere in the territories and create relations of confidence." I request that Rabin first and foremost to release a large number of Palestinian security prisoners and to amend the decision to deport 41 Palestinians. He must change the policy of home demolition."

Leading article, page 13

Baker peace shuttle to begin again

FROM JAMIE DETTMER IN WASHINGTON

JAMES Baker, the American Secretary of State, will leave Washington for Israel on Saturday. After meeting Yitzhak Rabin, the new prime minister, he is expected to visit Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia in a round of shuttle diplomacy meant to get Arab leaders to shift the Middle East peace process into a higher gear.

Mr Baker, the chief architect of the peace talks, which got under way in Madrid last October, is delighted with Mr Rabin's election victory and his quick invitation to Arab leaders for talks. State Department officials express confidence that, with Mr Rabin in office, the talks may now gain a momentum of their own without constant American goading.



Elabor of life: Australian rescue workers pouring water yesterday on beached whales at Seal Rocks, on the coast of New South Wales. They said they intended to work through the night in an effort to save the lives of the 47 stranded whales. National Parks and Wildlife Service officials

said they hoped to move the whales into a shallow pool before pushing them out to sea today. At least two whales had died after being battered against rocks. Andrew Marshall, one of the officials, said: "We hope to save 60 or 70 per cent at least, if we are lucky we may save the lot." The

mammals, he added, had been covered with hessian and wet towels during the day to keep them cool. The whales, believed to be either pilot or false killer whales, will be checked by veterinary surgeons and "walked around" to rid them of cramps before they are released. (Reuters)

Arabs mix caution with revived hope

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN CAIRO

THERE was cautious optimism that new life was about to be breathed into the Middle East talks that began last October in Madrid and are due to resume in Rome, their new permanent base despite Arab reservations, especially from Syria, Israel's most suspicious negotiating partner.

Jordan and Egypt were both swift to respond positively to the moves from Washington and Jerusalem, and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, sensing a greater role for itself, has called an emergency session of Palestinian factions in Tunis on Tuesday to respond to Yitzhak Rabin's peace overtures. That will be followed later in the week by a top-level

meeting of all Arab parties to the peace talks in Damascus, in an effort to overcome wide differences and to agree on the elusive goal of a common Arab negotiating stand.

Lebanon, which takes its cue from neighbouring Syria and its occupying army, said yesterday that Mr Rabin's offer of direct talks in Jerusalem or Arab capitals was irrelevant to the peace process.

There is concern that the Palestinian and Jordanian sides will now dominate international attention, "one provision of Palestinian factions in Tunis on Tuesday to respond to Yitzhak Rabin's peace overtures. That will be followed later in the week by a top-level

Golan Heights and part of southern Lebanon."

Many Arab officials were quick to acknowledge that the revitalised peace process was approaching a potentially dangerous stage for them. "The Palestinians may now come under strong pressure to soften their demands in response to Israel's apparently more reasoned approach," one Palestinian source said.

Jordan, which is pivotal to any long-term solution to the Palestinian question, welcomed the imminent return of James Baker, the American Secretary of State and chief architect of the Madrid process, whose dislike of the defeated Likud administra-

tion in Israel was never disguised.

Amr Moussa, Egypt's foreign minister, said that Mr Rabin's inaugural speech in the Knesset contained "good intentions". But, like other Arab politicians, he emphasised the need for the new government to commit itself publicly to the central land-for-peace principle.

Ahmed Abderrahman, the PLO spokesman, criticised Mr Rabin for failing in his speech to mention United Nations land-for-peace resolutions on the basis of which America and Russia have sponsored the talks that have made little progress in the five ill-tempered rounds held so far.

HONG KONG NOTEBOOK

Japan's new plastic super-shoppers fly in for a little fun

BY JOANNA PITTMAN

THIS was not a woman to let colours scare her. Kazuko Oda wore a vermilion blouse, mulberry trousers, zebra-striped shoes and a pimento scarf knotted at the throat and dotted with the designer's initials done in a nice friendly lime green.

At 7.30 in the morning in the hotel breakfast lounge, she and her three companions, all equally feisty dressers, provided the visual equivalent of a wake-up call for the bleary-eyed investment bankers who sat gloomily stirring their coffees and mulling over the health of the world stockmarkets.

Mrs Oda and her party, the wives of electronics company executives left behind in Japan, are on an intensive shopping tour of Hong Kong: five days and four nights of acquisition, and they are doing a good job of cleaning out the local branches of Cartier and Louis Vuitton.

In bed early every night, they are up before most of the bankers and before most of the journalists to make the best of the shopping day. Dressed in one of her new cocktail dresses, Yoko Kajima toyed with her cereal yesterday morning as she wondered aloud whether she had any wrist space left for some more watches or bangles and beads. Her new green suede shoes, which looked precious enough to be kept in a bank vault, matched her new handbag in which was the small piece of plastic that made it all possible.

Japan's economy may be slowing, domestic consumption may be ebbing and pushing Japan's global trade surplus towards a record £64.8 billion this year, but Japanese consumers are still spending their

money abroad. For Japan's power shoppers it is still cheaper to include a round trip to Hong Kong and four nights in a hotel in their shopping budget than to buy the same selection of foreign designer goods at home.

Some Hong Kong shops have geared up to deal almost exclusively with Japanese customers. When an inquisitive reporter walked into one of them, dressed admittedly on the casual side of cocktail kit, it was made clear that she belonged about as much as a pickled onion does in a chocolate mousse.

Eventually, the icy stares thawed, and one of the less waspish assistants explained that 80 to 90 per cent of customers these days are Japanese and that each one spends an average of £500 when she comes into the shop. When compared with the cost of a couple of tame evenings out for two in Osaka, however, a £500 bill looks thrifty.

If designer bags and watches fill Japanese shopping lists, it is Japan's designer cars, stereo sets, computers and cordless telephones that fill the shopping lists of the hundreds of Hong Kong "snake heads", or smugglers, who organise regular nocturnal raids on the territory, funneling their booty up to mainland China in high-speed power boats.

The Hong Kong police estimates that HK\$8 billion (£537 million) in goods were smuggled into China from Hong Kong last year. These are smooth and daring operations. A Toyota Lexus, the luxury car of choice over the border, is stolen in Hong Kong, driven into the New Territories and sent away in a power boat from the shady shallows of Tolo Harbour.



CAMRY

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What children should know

Pressure groups are manipulating the young, says Bryan Appleyard

How much should children be told? Yesterday the Princess of Wales spoke about Aids at a Barnardo's conference called Telling the Children. A survey by the charity had found that 70 per cent of all 11- to 13-year-olds first heard about the condition from television. Teachers and parents would have to accept that soaps were transmitting the anxiety long before the formalities of sex education.

Meanwhile the Advertising Standards Authority has condemned a Vegetarian Society leaflet distributed to schoolchildren aged 12 and over. It is, says the ASA, "capable of causing distress and exploiting those at such an impressionable age". The society is unrepentant and has refused to withdraw the leaflet, which describes in detail the sufferings of animals being slaughtered.

The passions and anxieties of children are easily roused. Their responses tend to be both apocalyptic and personal. Plant some conviction or anxiety in their minds and they will happily believe that their parents, in particular, are callous dopplegangers or psychotic despoilers of Mother Earth. Hearing of Aids, they will construct playground myths, probably convincing each other that some classmate is infected. There are no more anguished worryers nor more passionate greens or socialists than children between the ages of ten and fifteen.

At one level there is nothing wrong with this. We probably have to go through crude extremity to arrive at adult sanity. "The road of excess," wrote William Blake, "leads to the palace of wisdom." There must, however, be something wrong when adult institutions decide to exploit this vulnerability. The language of the Vegetarian Society leaflets is direct and ruthlessly anthropomorphic. Sows are said to be mated on "rape racks", animals are said to give off the stench of fear, and chickens are thrown into scalding tanks "fully conscious".

These, says the society, are the facts. Well, there are facts and facts. Certainly animals should be treated as humanely as possible. But it is not a fact that chickens are conscious as we are, and the use of the word "rape" displays an entirely unbalanced extension of human values into the animal realm. And the society goes much further than this. Its spokesman Juliet Gellatley places explicit value on the tendency of children to think passionately and globally. She speaks of adults becoming too weighed down by personal cares such as mortgages and by the increasing cynicism of the passing years. She says that there are 3.6 million British vegetarians, of whom 500,000 are aged between 11 and 18. Indeed, she claims that 94 per cent of teenagers reject meat.

The point of such an argument is that the child's wisdom is being elevated above that of the adult. The innocent intensity of teen-

agers' concern is seen as being more right than the supposedly jaded, mortgage-bound resignation of their parents. This is an absurdly dangerous attitude. Children have also been drawn to Nazism, Maoism and the Red Brigade/Bader-Meinhof belief that capitalists should be shot. They are drawn to such attitudes because of their ruthless simplicity, their "innocence". But innocence cannot in itself be a virtue. Sentimentality, however, and the exploitation of the impatience of youth, are vices that do not have a distinguished pedigree.

Vegetarianism, of course, might be seen as a fairly harmless cause, and this case of classroom terrorism may be only a trivial matter of a few zealous going too far. But the global media village ensures that there are many such causes, and that pressure groups have unprecedented powers to disseminate their views — often less explicitly and therefore less honestly than the vegetarians, as when children's television programmes automatically adopt a green orthodoxy.

'Hearing of Aids, they will construct playground myths, convincing each other some classmate is infected'

But what about Aids? Here is a matter of human life and death, an anxiety and a reality that, as Barnardo's has found, is in the cultural air the children breathe as surely as Kylie Minogue or East-Enders. The logical extension of the Vegetarian Society's argument is that the "facts" made available in the classroom should include the harrowing reality of an Aids ward or the specifics of what constitutes high-risk sex. And clearly the urgency of this issue goes far beyond the rights or wrongs of factory farming.

The difficulty is that Aids calls the global bluff and challenges the very idea of the "private" life. Its spread is almost certainly a product of a sudden and unprecedented growth in promiscuity, particularly in the United States, which provided the virus with an escape route from the African homeland. It signals the existence of a viral communications system that parallels the more familiar electronic network. It tells us that nobody, least of all a child, is an island: we have all been "globalised".

This is the link. The vegetarians want us to see that the meat on our plates implicates us in a worldwide system of environmental damage and industrialised cruelty. Aids forces us to see that our behaviour joins us in the viral ecology of the planet. Children's imaginations, whether we like it or not, are engaged with apocalyptic guilt and with a terrifying plague.

But a life of such anxiety and such guilt is unlivable outside an asylum. The manic vegetarians should be kept out of the schools. And, more to the point, Telling the Children is an inadequate slogan for the awful complexities of Aids. Teaching the Children might be a better, if more difficult, aspiration.

Neil Kinnock was a finer parliamentary performer than critics allow, argues Matthew Parris

A leader misjudged

find examples of those famous occasions when Mrs Thatcher "squashed" Mr Kinnock at prime minister's questions. They have been fast-forwarding through the tapes. The examples are not there.

Some have even approached me in desperation. Most of the exchanges, they say, seem to be pretty even. The lady in blue does have the edge over the gent in the red tie, but seldom in any memorable way. Can I think of a famous squelch that they may have overlooked?

I cannot, and I must have watched the great majority of those exchanges. As to style, Mr Kinnock never quite hit his stride, or never for long; but in substance his questions were usually tough, usually to the point, and often testing. He stuck to his guns, and though he sometimes stumbled he seldom fell flat.

Nor did his difficulties lie in any

great skill that Mrs Thatcher exhibited. All she had was ironclad self-assurance. Often flat-footedly, she simply trampled over him, rarely answering his question and never with anything interesting. Cornered, she would simply shout. Heekled, she would shout louder.

As Opposition leader you can find a million ways of protesting, "this will never do for an answer", but having said so, what more can you say? It isn't easy to be clever if your opponent does not want to play, and Mrs Thatcher was not playing. In all those years she really only said one thing over the dispatch box to Mr Kinnock, a very simple message: "I am prime minister and you don't know anything about it." The chunk in his armour was that he didn't. This was precisely the way in which James Callaghan humiliated Mrs Thatcher during her fairly wretched years as leader

of the Opposition, when she didn't, either.

I believe that this is a problem for any Opposition leader untested in high office, not a particular weakness in Mr Kinnock, who got as far as anyone could with bravado. We knew it was only bravado, and he knew that we knew, and for him there was no escape.

The "lack of intellectual self-confidence" we liked to diagnose in him was in fact imputed to him, disabling him, and becoming a self-justifying prophecy. The "philosophical confusion" and "policy vacuum" that we believed we saw in his performance reflected what we knew about his party. We sometimes imagined, I think, that it could be discerned from his own behaviour, but video archivists of the future may not be so sure. I believe they will find themselves watching a competent performer, and wonder what all

the fuss was about. Watching Mrs Thatcher they will see a crude and dull orator, and they will wonder, again, what all the fuss was about.

It is fashionable to call the Commons chamber the national "sounding board" for politicians and their capabilities — as though each one auditioned cold, as an unknown. But we know them already, by many means other than their debating style: and we know the difficulties (or opportunities) that lie behind their outward show. Far more than we realise, I think, we unconsciously interpret that performance as reflecting those truths: we think we see in the fellow's eyes the doubts we know lie behind them; we think we see the lady sweating because we know she ought to be.

In that sense, our politicians appear to us as we are secretly determined that they should. Britain's view of Mr Kinnock's parliamentary style these past nine years tells us less about him than it tells us about Britain's relationship with its Labour party, than we may think.

Pétain splits France again

Vichy crimes still haunt the French, writes Charles Bremner



War hero and traitor: the marshal on trial in 1945, when wartime truths began to be suppressed

"Rafte du Vél d'Hiv". It knows that Jews were banned from many professions and places and were required to wear yellow stars; that René Bousquet, the Vichy police chief who is still at liberty, surprised even the Germans in his enthusiasm for rounding up children; that after days of hunger and filth the prisoners of the Vél d'Hiv were transported to French camps where rifle butts were used to separate the women from their children, then on to the death camps of Germany and Poland. It knows that in those summer months of 1942, while Chevalier and Piaf toured Germany and *le tout Paris* danced the nights away with German officers, 33,000 Jews were deported by the French, never to return. It has also been told, in Gilbert Joseph's *Une Si Douce Occupation*, that even

those icons Simone de Beauvoir and Jean-Paul Sartre were never involved in the Resistance as they claimed. France has been reminding, too, that in that summer a 26-year-old railway official named François Mitterrand was contributing articles to a virulent Pétainist journal founded by his friend Gabriel Jeantet, a man who blamed the nation's troubles on "international financiers and Talmudist prophecies".

That rarely mentioned chapter in the Mitterrand biography, eclipsed by his departure into the Resistance the following year, helps explain why France has been so reluctant to confront the spectre of collaboration. In the early confusion of defeat, many good people went with the flow, tacitly collaborating and sharing the Pétainist belief that they were

saving France from further degradation.

The question now is whether, 50 years on and with 80 per cent of the population born since the war, France will seek to expiate its Vichy guilt through trial and presidential declaration. The court's supereyewitness exonerations of Vichy in the *Touvier* case helped to focus the collective mind and probably served to speed the long-drawn-out prosecutions of M. Bousquet and Maurice Papon, another senior Vichy official. Both men, who went on to successful post-war careers in business and government, are now under new indictment for crimes against humanity. Nobody expects trials of the octogenarians for at least another year, if ever.

However, many prominent people, including, it is said, M

Mitterrand, see little good coming from putting the Vichy regime on trial for its part in genocide. Asked yesterday about the national responsibility, M. Mitterrand made a distinction between Pétain's *Etat Français* and the republic, which he said had a glorious record on human rights since the revolution. The republic should not, he said, have to answer for the crimes of the Vichy state, as "inhuman and barbarous" as they were. Even some Jewish leaders are unhappy about pursuing the old collaborators because it would only exacerbate old hatreds that have been stirring all too noticeably.

Some ugly and familiar emotions are certainly evident these days. They can be heard in the blatantly racist speech of right-wing politicians and ordinary citizens. The patriotic, proto-fascist language of Pétainism is making itself heard in a batch of thriving extreme-right magazines and a daily Paris newspaper, *Le Présent*. Not coincidentally, this press found much to its liking in the behaviour of the lorry drivers earlier this month. The Association for the Defence of the Memory of Marshal Pétain boasts of a rush of new young members and hopes for more when the first feature film on the marshal comes out later this year. Yann Clere, a senior executive at *Le Figaro*, this week welcomed news that 41 per cent of the French considered Pétain, the first world-war general and second world-war leader, to be a great man; and *L'Express*: "I feel a new civilisation. You can imagine the people who are coming out as Pétainists." They could not reveal themselves, he said, for fear of reprisal.

Given this background of apologetics and right-wing vitriol, it is hard to conclude that France would be better served by finally drawing the curtain, as some suggest. One idea, put by children in a television programme this week, is to declare a national day of shame. That is unlikely to be followed. However, if M. Mitterrand fails to heed the call to speak out tomorrow France will miss an important chance of confronting its demons and, as many prominent figures have argued, of ensuring there is no return to the past.



...and moreover
ALAN COREN

I stand at the crossroads of those critical paths where concern meets indifference, and I gnaw the indecisive knuckle. Call it the Cleveland conundrum.

Were the little boy at the upper window being assaulted, I should call the police, were he in physical distress, I should call an ambulance, were his premises burning, I should call the fire brigade, and were, moreover, any of these threats to his welfare on the point of getting out of hand, I like to think I should have no compunction in kicking down his door or shinning up his drainpipe, generally doing what I could to alleviate his misfortune. But none of these things is happening to him. All that is happening to him is that he is playing the violin.

Not that a stranger would know this. Were he to pass beneath the window, a stranger would think to himself: how odd that people in Cricklewood should not only keep a screech-owl but also allow it to disturb the middle of the afternoon, funny old world, it takes all sorts, and amble on; but I am not a stranger, I have passed regularly beneath that window for two years now, and I know that what is being torn apart up there is Bach, and Gosssec, and anyone else who, not content just to whistle fripperies in G major that came into his head during coffee breaks from serious composition, made the mistake of jotting them down. For without all those minuets and gavottes,

thousands of tiny fiddlers would never get started, and thousands of parents would thus not entertain unrealistic dreams of the day when there would be a knock on the door and a little lad would ask if Tommy could come out to play the Bach Double Violin Concerto. Kids would not, in short, be jailed in summer bedrooms and forced to saw catgut in the service of some adult's crackpot hopes.

For there is nothing more surplus to this world's requirements than a bad violinist. Teach a kid bad piano, and he will nevertheless one day be able to make a fist, two fists, of "Knees Up Mother Brown" and be the life and soul of the Rat & Cocker. Teach him bad harmonica and he will raise the spirits of the forward trenches as the whizz-bangs fall, teach him a bad drum or cornet and he might well save the odd sinner, teach him bad guitar and he could find himself with ten platinum discs and three stately homes, but a fiddler has to be a virtuoso or he is nothing, unless of course he is Jack Benny or Jimmy Wheeler or Ted Ray, for whom bad violin was just another string to the comic bow.

It would probably not have occurred to me to address this theme, mind, if the kid were getting any better. But he is getting worse. He has been getting worse for two years. Every time I pass his house, fewer crotchets have managed to sort themselves into some sort of order. Give him two more years and he will be able to extrude

nothing more from the woodwork than a single atonal shriek. Worse, he is unhappy about this. Though I have often guessed him to be unhappy, it was only on Tuesday that I knew he was, because I saw him for the first time. He was standing at the window, holding the violin by the neck as if it were a tennis racket, i.e. suggesting he was looking for something against which to splinter it. And when I smiled at him, I received in return not a smile but a bleak and pinched shrug, after which he receded once more into the room and began rendering something even less recognisable than it was the last time.

What should I do? *De minimis non curat Curia*, nor will the council take into care every 10-year-old with two left thumbs, and I doubt that the Environmental Health Act can be deployed to suppress the noise of what, at an inspired guess, might have started life as Elgar's *Salmi d'Amour* but has subsequently undergone variations so enigmatic that the neighbourhood's cats remain permanently on heat, but something must be done, if the kid is to be granted a normal life.

A letter to his parents? An anonymous phone call? A ring on their door to announce that my firm is always on the lookout for second-hand violins, best prices paid? I do not know. I know only that each time I pass the window, the sound I hear, however otherwise unidentifiable, is beyond any question a cry for help.

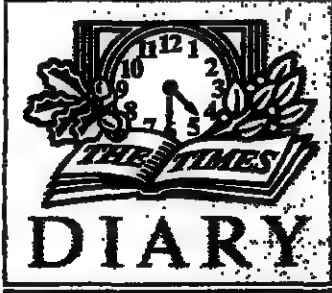
Lights, jobs, action!

DAVID PUTNAM, who rode to the rescue of the British film industry with *Chariots of Fire*, has stepped in to save Neil Kinnock's staff from the dole queue. With Kinnock taking his last question time yesterday, his staff have been facing the bleak prospect of unemployment. At least two are set to join the Putnam payroll, with the prospect of lifebelts to other aides if they continue to fail to land the high-profile jobs they want.

Putnam, one of Labour's best known millionaires, has agreed to take on John Newbigin, Kinnock's green policy adviser, and Sue Nye, his long-serving diary secretary. That the offers represent a political favour seems not in doubt, for their precise job descriptions remain unclear. "We are still talking about the job and the form it will take. It is undefined at the moment. The environment will be one aspect of it and David Putnam cares passionately about the environment," says Newbigin, the Tamil-speaking son of a former bishop of Madras. He will start work for Putnam in September and colleagues are already describing him as "Putnam's green guru". Nye was a powerful figure in the Opposition leader's office, access to the leader being channelled through her. The role she will play with Putnam remains equally undefined.

John Smith is expected to retain only one of Kinnock's 16-strong entourage, the popular Hilary Coffman, who will be given an elevated role as press officer. One of the old team, Jan Royall, will stay with Kinnock as his private secretary.

Meanwhile the two best known names remain unemployed. Julie Hall, Kinnock's press secretary,



now on an extended American tour observing the Democratic convention, and Charles Clarke, his chief of staff, have failed to find jobs. Putnam could yet come to the rescue of both.

For those truly unfit people who find athletic activity too much even from an armchair, Redworth Hall hotel in Durham offers the *Lazy Olympics Break* to coincide with the Barcelona games later this month. There is only one qualification: guests should have done no exercise since the last Olympics in 1988. Prizes will be awarded for the puniest and idliest, and those caught indulging in anything strenuous face instant dismissal. "We aim to help unfit people feel less guilty," says Brian Philpotts, the general manager.

Mine saviour

BOGEYMAN to many, Arthur Scargill has turned good samaritan. The miners' leader has in theatrical fashion stepped in to save an amateur dramatics production from disaster. Derek Haughton, driving in medieval costume to play the leading man in the *Mystery Plays* at Worsborough, near Barnsley, broke down en route, and with 20 minutes to go before curtain-up, called at a house to use the tele-

phone. He was ushered in and the next minute met Scargill. "I was dumbstruck," says Haughton. "He agreed to take me to the village and I arrived in the nick of time and went straight on the stage." King Arthur declined an invitation to stay and watch the production, but his contribution was suitably honoured. Haughton added a miner's lamp to his costume for the performance.

Peter at St Paul's

PUSSY CAT, pussy cat where have you been? I've been up to London to visit the Queen, goes the nursery rhyme. There were no felines in sight yesterday at St Paul's when the Queen appeared at the annual service for the Order of St Michael and St George. But among the large cast of senior diplomats was Charlotte Halliburton

We're the only ones wearing tails.



with Peter, her large and extremely nervous brown rabbit. Charlotte, the young daughter of Canon John Halliburton, who was participating in the service, smuggled Peter through the police cordon and waited patiently outside the cathedral's main doors for the sovereign in order to introduce the rabbit to her majesty. "He

wanted to see the Queen, so I brought him up to take a look," said Charlotte. "You should have brought him inside," a bluebird knight grand cross told her. "He could have passed as a CGMC."

Ballot-boxed

BARRACK-ROOM lawyers and saloon-bar constitutionalists were out in force at the Oxford and Cambridge Club in Pall Mall this week, when members were asked to give their views on that burning question of the day: the admission of women.

The election committee had suggested a postal ballot of the membership, 4,500 fine minds dotted across the globe. If more than 50 per cent of those eligible voted in favour, then the O&C would admit the fairer sex. The pro-female camp felt that the chances of success were, at best, slim. They proposed an amendment to a more attainable target — two-thirds of those actually voting. The case was argued as gently as one would expect among such cultured folk and the amendment appeared to have been carried by 108 in favour to 85 against. Yet suddenly it was announced that proxy votes had not been included: with them, the motion failed by 150 votes. Cries of foul play. And the result of all this procedural wrangling? Predictably, as at the Garrick, women will continue to find the doors firmly barred.

● Sir Richard Hadlee, the cricketing knight, has a newfound fame. A New Zealand company has named a *pete* after him. The Hadlee, apparently, is a variety of blue prussian, particularly suitable for use in parties and stews. Sir Richard, off to India later this year to promote the *pete*, says with pride: "I've never had a *pete* named after me before."



NOT PRIVATE ENOUGH

Rail privatisation was always the big one. It defied Margaret Thatcher. The public is nervous of it. The mere idea of it terrifies the rail industry. Yesterday's white paper is a desperate attempt to calm things down. Yet every paragraph shudders with fright.

There is only one central decision to be taken on British Rail's future: whether its existing hierarchy is still to control Britain's rail assets or whether these assets are to be divided into smaller units reflecting the fragmented character of the market for rail travel. This decision is ideological: between corporate bigness and the presumed economies of scale, or smallness and the presumed benefits to local enterprise and competition.

John MacGregor has fudged this decision, or at least postponed it for a successor to take. BR is to be reborn as Railtrack, a nationwide track authority. There is then to be a separate franchising authority awarding contracts to operators, including BR's own staff, to run trains over this track. There is to be a separate regulator to monitor the prices charged by Railtrack. There will then be private companies bidding for services. In competition with BR's operating divisions which will eventually be privatised.

The objection to this is plain. Railtrack will entrench the most inefficient parts of BR, its professional engineering functions and their attendant unions. The great work of BR in the 1980s, of cutting infrastructure costs by integrating them with train service costs, will be undone. Overheads will be under even less pressure than now. Franchise holders will find half to three quarters of their total costs out of their control, fixed by a nationalised industry in cahoots with a civil service regulator, both passing on higher charges under the guise of safety. Far from increasing market disciplines on the railways, the government may actually be reducing them. To this extent, the white paper is one of the most remarkable victories for Whitehall's bureaucratic centralism over market forces in 13 years of Tory government.

By comparison, the proposals for franchising train running are merely muddled. Those owning (or leasing) and running trains will have over half their outgoings fixed by Railtrack-plus-regulator — as much as 90 per cent if they are leasing. All that is

really being franchised is the marketing of individual services. Since BR's 30-40 operating divisions have long and sound experience of this, the likely outcome is a few prestige pathways granted to Richard Branson and others for political window-dressing, while BR's reborn operators keep the rest.

Subsidy will be redirected through individual services rather than as a block grant, which is sensible, though there is ominous talk of subsidising Railtrack as well. A few stations may be sold off, thus regrettably stopping future privatised rail companies from exploiting them. Otherwise, all will continue as before. Tory backbenchers need not worry. Nor need the unions. There will be thousands more jobs for civil servants, regulators and administrators. Rail overheads will soar.

There are two silver linings to these clouds. First is Mr MacGregor's hint that Railtrack might be broken up at some later date. Since it holds the key industrial assets of land, tracks, signals, workshops and termini, its privatisation and geographical fragmentation is the only privatisation that has any meaning. Only thus will the railway see asset exploitation, comparative cost-control and exciting innovation. Work should begin on this breakup at once.

The second good news is that existing BR operating divisions might be given the franchise for complete groups of services. They could thus receive subsidy and be expected to cross-promote between long and short-haul services. Thus might the local identity rightly seen by the prime minister as the key to rail revival be reborn and some coherent planning made possible. For this to appeal to investors, however, the operating companies must be able to bid for their local parts of Railtrack when that is broken up. Only thus can they control their costs and exploit their principal assets, land and stations.

Mr MacGregor has ploughed a wobbly furrow with some groggy political horses in front of him. But there is a hint of straightness over the hill. The white paper offers at least the basis for more radical action following its enactment. A private railway in Britain is far from a reality, but it is a little closer.

PROPHET OF PEACE

Yitzhak Rabin lost no time in taking office yesterday as Israeli prime minister in outlining his vision for peace in the Middle East. He was ready, he said, to travel to Damascus, Amman and Beirut and to receive Arab leaders on the podium of the Knesset. Israelis had to overcome the sense of isolation that held them in thrall for almost half a century.

His remarks, a conscious reference to President Sadat's pioneering visit to Jerusalem, were all the more remarkable for the complete break in tone and substance from the cramped and grudging approach to peace of his predecessor Yitzhak Shamir, a man who by his own admission would have duplicitously dragged out the talks for ten years in the hope of swamping the occupied territories with settlers and thus retaining control for ever. Mr Rabin condemned the "extreme" views of the former prime minister in whose government he served. To Mr Shamir's fury he did not mention "Eretz Israel", but instead warned an older generation of Israelis to throw off their blinkers and paranoia along with their nationalist ideology.

He has underlined his determination for a fresh start by forming the most dovish government in Israel's recent history. But his brave words should not mask the difficulties that lie ahead, nor overlook the caution, verging on outright scepticism, they have evoked in the Arab world.

Mr Rabin's new government does not have quite the free hand many enthusiastic Labour supporters believed on the night of electoral victory. He commands only 62 of the Knesset's 120 seats. He has already modified the blanket promise of an immediate halt to settlements, and is now making a distinction between those established for security and political reasons. For all his apparent flexibility, Mr Rabin has a history of antagonism towards Palestinian aspirations, and as defence minister he gave the order to

"break the bones" of Palestinian demonstrators during the early days of the *intifada*.

All this explains the cautious Arab response. But the Arabs, especially the Palestinians, now face a deeper dilemma. They will come under strong pressure from the outside world, especially America, to respond swiftly and favourably. They still do not like the terms they are being offered; and to them Mr Rabin sounds dovish only by comparison with what came before. They would like an explicit commitment to the key United Nations resolutions on withdrawal; they do not accept continued Israeli settlements in Golan and the Jordan valley; and they do not accept annexation of all Jerusalem.

Mr Rabin has also exposed the deepening split between moderates and radicals. Palestinian leaders like Hanan Ashrawi and Faisal Husseini may have welcomed the "new seriousness" of his remarks, but Islamic fundamentalists and their leaders in Hamas have no time for any compromise. Radical nations such as Syria are worried that their views may now count for less, and that America will resume its old close alliance with Israel. Indeed as soon as Washington guarantees the \$10 billion in loans to Israel — as it soon will — their international leverage is gone.

Internal Arab squabbles may now come to the fore, inhibiting the kind of positive response Mr Rabin is looking for. His best way forward is to demonstrate, by a reconvening of the Middle East peace talks, that he is ready for real bargaining, real concessions. He has chosen in Shimon Peres a foreign minister least distrusted by the Arabs, well placed to press ahead, unilaterally if necessary, in recreating a dialogue. The Arabs showed patience during the sham peace talks conducted by Mr Shamir and in the election interlude; now it is the Israelis' turn to show statesmanship and restraint.

LIFE IN COUNTY HALL

White-Elephant-on-Thames needs to be given an occupation and a future. County Hall has now stood half-occupied for six years, and wholly empty since the Inner London Education Authority vanished in 1990. There is a pleasure in ruins. But there is nothing more melancholy than a great building whose occupation has gone.

County Hall is by no means a ruin, yet it is one of the grandest and most familiar buildings in London, standing on one of the finest sites on the South Bank. It was built from the rates of Londoners as an architectural declaration of metropolitan pride. For it to decay in idleness is an embarrassment to the government and a blot on the face of London. Any use is better than none.

County Hall is not suited to many uses. It was built as the headquarters of London government. But even should the government permit one day except that the metropolis needs some authority of its own, none will be of a size or grandeur to occupy all of County Hall, nor need it occupy the magnificent rooms round the riverine crescent or the profusion of polychrome marbles and pillars in the public spaces.

These are public rooms in a public building. The proposals so far made for County Hall all fail to be truly public. The developers have sought to convert the buildings into a combination of hotel and buildings into a combination of hotel and conference centre, offices and flats. The market for such development is dormant, if not positively defunct. Converting the build-

ing to a hotel would be very expensive. Meanwhile, the London School of Economics has come forward with a claim, though one based on realising the school's properties in Houghton Street, again in a depressed market. And students are not the public.

Certainly, education is one of the few growth sectors of the London economy — that and tourism. The answer, at least until some clearer future for the building is realised, may be for students to use the upper floors of County Hall under a short-term lease, while the piano nobile is opened, like the Royal Festival Hall next door, as an open-access promenade with market stalls, entertainment and refreshment.

The key to the revival of depressed quarters of big cities, and for that matter of depressed buildings, is to allow informal uses to flourish. Thus have Covent Garden, Portobello Road, Camden Lock and Whitechapel come back to life. County Hall has a magnificent location. With students above and visitors from home and overseas within, the main floor should come to life again as an intellectual marketplace, a refuge for the second-hand bookshops and other cultural small traders who can no longer afford the rents on the north bank of the Thames. Such activities draw people. People draw spending power. Spending power is the engine of urban renaissance. Out of such lateral thinking could emerge a new and desirable County Hall, London's Rive Gauche on the South Bank under one grand Piranesi roof.

Case for settling the Jubilee line

From the Chairman of Regalian Properties and others

Sir, Uncertainty about the extension of London Underground's Jubilee line ("Canary bankers may offer cash for Jubilee line", *Business Times*, July 11; "Civil servants to strike over Docklands move", report, July 14) makes it imperative that the case is put for east and south London and the prosperity of our capital city as a whole.

East London's successful regeneration can take place only if there is proper infrastructure to support it. The London boroughs of Southwark, Lewisham and Greenwich on the south side of the river desperately need a link to London's Underground system to provide for the possibility of redevelopment and regeneration. The Tube map shows how under-served the south bank is relative to the north.

The CrossRail link will do nothing to improve that imbalance. Tower Hamlets and Newham to the north of the river, with a significant growth projected in their working populations, need the extension to support the developments already built.

London needs to expand to the east to reduce the congestion from which it suffers so badly. The Jubilee line will permit this and reduce overcrowding significantly on the Central, Circle, District and Victoria lines. It will open up many hundreds of acres of residential development land where housing costs average a third less than those in west London. Routing the line through Waterloo will help passengers heading to and from the new Channel tunnel terminal and reduce traffic congestion in the Waterloo area. The line will also improve access to Stratford on the Channel tunnel fast link.

We should get on and build it: no other new line could be constructed in London during this century. Someone is needed in government whose responsibility will be to ensure that decisions can be taken with London as a "world city" in mind.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID J. GOLDSTONE
(Chairman, Regalian Properties),
PHILIP BECK
(Chairman, John Mowlem),
DAVID CALVERLEY
(Managing Director,
Trafalgar House Property),
ALAN COCKSHAW
(Chairman, Amec),
MARTIN LAING
(Chairman, John Laing),
STUART LIPTON
(Chief Executive, Stanhope Properties),
Regalian Group of Companies,
PO Box 4NR,
44 Grosvenor Hill, W1,
July 14.

Business letters, page 28

Price of books

From Mr Konrad Syrop
Sir, Daniel Johnson's spirited attack on the net book agreement, "Pile 'em high, sell 'em cheap" (July 10), contains a number of assertions which need examination.

He claims that the abolition of the agreement will be good for the publishers and for the reading public, that small bookshops "need to be no more vulnerable to discounting... than any other small shops", and that "serious writers" (all of them) "have nothing to fear".

I hold no brief for the publishers, who are well equipped to defend their corner; but as the author of a few books that are regarded as serious, and above all as a buyer of books and customer of my small but excellent local general bookshop, I would regard its demise not only as an inconvenience but as a serious cultural loss.

In addition to serving the needs of the adult reading public, the local bookshop helps to introduce children to the wonderful world of literature and to start in them a life-long book-buying habit.

Yet the local bookshop cannot afford to sell at a discount, for its turnover can never justify it and, in the absence of a net book agreement, it is likely to be forced out of business. In the long run Dillons, Hatchards, Claude Gill and the other large chains may flourish; but the public at large and our book-buying culture will suffer.

Yours faithfully,
KONRAD SYROP,
7 Great Spillmans,
Dulwich, SE22.

EC and Sunday trading

From Professor Nigel P. Gravells

Sir, Nothing in your report (July 9) of the recent opinion of the advocate general, nor in the previous case law of the European Court of Justice, supports the assertion by Mr Stephen Hornsby (letter, July 11) that "the legality of non-discriminatory Sunday trading laws falls within the exclusive competence of the member states".

In the context of litigation in the national courts it is of course for those courts to apply the test of legality; but the test itself remains that formulated by the European Court 13 years ago.

The Court confirmed that if non-discriminatory national measures are capable of restricting trade between the member states of the European Community, such measures are illegal unless (i) they are

Defence bulwark as price of peace

From Sir Geoffrey Johnson Smith, MP for Wealden (Conservative)

Sir, You claim in your leading article of July 8, "What peace dividend?", that the welcome agreement between Russia and the US to reduce dramatically their strategic arsenals calls into question the case for four rather than three Trident submarines. It is absurd, you argue, to behave as though the Cold War might suddenly return.

At a time when the Russian foreign minister is accusing his defence and security counterparts of plotting a coup (report, July 13) these comments seem less than auspicious. Of course there have been profound changes in the international security environment in recent years. But many uncertainties remain and it will be at least a decade before Russia completes the task of dismantling her warheads, which currently number some 11,000.

I cannot predict the world order in ten years' time. What I do know is that 15 countries now have a ballistic missile capability, including Pakistan, India, Libya, Iraq and Iran. Surely it is prudent to insure ourselves against the risks and uncertainties in the years ahead.

Part of that insurance policy is a credible minimum nuclear deterrent — "credible" in that we must always, throughout the 30-year life of Trident, be able to count on at least one boat being on patrol. To achieve it, a four, not three, boat force is essential — the ultimate guarantee of our national security.

Finally, the level of Britain's independent deterrent is not set in proportion to the superpowers' arsenals. Our government must make its own judgment of Britain's strategic need; and just as that need was unaffected by the arms race of the 1970s and early 1980s, so it will now not be driven by superpower reductions.

Yours sincerely,
GEOFFREY JOHNSON SMITH
(Chairman, Conservative
Back-bench Defence Committee),
House of Commons,
July 13.

From Captain P. R. D. Kimm, RN (ret)

Sir, I read your leading article, with its complaint about the maintenance of "a huge navy for the eastern Atlantic and the Channel", shortly after noting elsewhere that the Royal Navy is entering phase 2 of its redundancy programme, involving about 450 officers and 700 ratings. How huge is huge?

Neither you, Sir, nor those responsible to the state for assessing the maritime threat to these islands ten or 20 years hence can conceivably guess, particularly against the background of present uncertainties, what that threat might be.

The chiefs of staff are wise, therefore, to keep their options open, even though the present threats seem slight compared to those of the past 40 years. Political situations can, and do, change overnight. Military capabilities, once destroyed, take an inordinately long time to rebuild.

Indeed, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Beatty, in his recital address at Edinburgh University in 1920, taught that "history shows no instance of sea supremacy once yielded being regained".

Yours faithfully,
PETER KIMM,
69 New Brighton Road,
Emsworth, Hampshire,
July 8.

Fishing controls

From Mr Eric Clements

Sir, I note with satisfaction the generous space given in your pages on July 8 to the recent protest by fishermen against the Sea Fish (Conservation) Bill.

The bill is not, however, part of an EC programme as you report: it is in addition to EC proposals. It would mean British fishermen tied up, while foreign vessels fished, mostly in our waters. That unfair and unilateral restriction is what the protest was about.

Especially galling is the fact that continental vessels registered as British, to take part of our quota, would be exempt.

Yours etc.,
ERIC CLEMENTS
(Campaign Director),
Save Britain's Fish,
60 Harrington Street,
Cleethorpes, Humberside,
July 9.

designed to protect some legitimate (as determined by the European Court) interest and (ii) the means of protection involves the minimum possible restriction of trade (the so-called "proportionality principle").

In his recent opinion, the advocate general appears to have assumed that national legislation which prohibits shops from opening on Sundays may result in a restriction on trade, in the form of a reduction in the total sales (and thus imports) of Community products.

However, he also appears to have accepted the argument of the United Kingdom government that, in so far as such legislation is designed to preserve the "socio-cultural charac-

From Mr M. B. H. Ashmore

Sir, The latest white paper on defence (report, July 8) has little new thinking behind it. It is the same mixture that was produced a year ago when Mr Gorbachev still ruled in the Kremlin. So much has changed in Europe and the world since then that it would be reasonable to expect some changes in emphasis for our defence policy, more especially as we have a new secretary of state for defence.

So many serious questions need to be asked that the government should surely consider a new formal examination of defence policy. For example, is the fourth Trident boat to be built for strictly operational reasons? The navy would appear to be ambivalent.

Should we be investing £2.5 billion in a new air-launched tactical missile when the trend is to reduce nuclear arsenals? The emphasis on sophisticated equipment for the army at the expense of manpower can only be justified if we anticipate a war in Europe against an adversary who is similarly equipped.

Meanwhile our political leaders condemn, and the UN debates, while the destruction and misery in Yugoslavia continues. There is unrest and dissatisfaction in many countries of the former Warsaw Pact. Europe is already being threatened by a refugee problem. Large parts of Africa face economic disaster. The UN secretary-general is putting forward ideas for peace-keeping and peace-making forces, but the response is lukewarm. Is not the real "peace dividend" peace?

What the white paper proposes is a scaled-down version of the armed forces required to meet the threats of the Cold War, not a structure which can respond to the new order of things. Your editorial of July 8 is right to suggest that defence is the last great vested interest to stand unscathed.

Could it still be that, despite the efforts of Lord Mountbatten in the 1960s and Michael Heseltine in the 1980s it is inter-service rivalries which to a large extent determine the composition of our armed forces?

Yours sincerely,
M. B. H. ASHMORE,
Cocklaw, Elrickle,
Biggar, Lanarkshire,
July 9.

From Vice Admiral Sir Louis Le Bailly

Sir, The cost of building the new Trident deterrent force, so flexible yet so essential in the prevailing uncertain international climate, seems to be accepted in political circles as an excuse for running down the Royal Navy. Without a constant procession of tankers, today increasingly at risk from the small navies of smaller countries against which the deterrent weapon is not suitable and which are beyond the reach of our air power, industry would falter and we would start to starve.

Even in the Gulf war, in a part of the world overrun with oil, tankers had to be escorted through potentially hostile areas to supply the needs of the armies and airforces. What would be the size of that task in any future conflict in which Saudi oil and convenient refineries were not immediately available? It would, I surmise, be well beyond our naval capabilities.

Yours truly,
LOUIS LE BAILLY,
Garlands House, St Tudy,
Bodmin, Cornwall.

Girls in engineering

From Dr Richard B. Jackman

Sir, I fully concur with the survey conducted by Nottingham Polytechnic which shows the extent to which engineering is misunderstood in Britain and the effect of this on girls entering the profession ("Dirty hands" put girls off engineering", report, July 10).

However, the physics teacher you quote as saying that "girls can't do electronics" may be interested in the performance of this year's third-year students in this department. Three of the top four marks were achieved by female candidates, despite there being only nine girls in the total of 58 third-year students.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD B. JACKMAN,
University College London,
Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering,
Torrington Place, WC1,
July 10.

teristics" of work patterns, it is pursuing an objective that is recognised as legitimate under EC law.

If later this year the European Court adopts that view, it will then be for this country's courts to determine whether our Sunday trading laws indeed pursue such an objective and whether they comply with the proportionality principle.

Thus, although the national court will give the final judgment in the national litigation, to speak of the "exclusive competence" of member states is to ignore the reality that, in doing so, the court is required to apply rules of Community law.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL P. GRAVELLS,
University of Nottingham,
Department of Law,
University Park,
Nottingham NG7 2RD,
July 13.

Rights and dues in student unions

From Mr Norris McWhirter and Sir Rhodes Boyson, MP for Brent North (Conservative)

Sir, According to the senior deputy vice-chancellor of the University of Exeter (letter, July 7), "most students... would not term their union membership compulsory but automatic, not an infringement of liberty but a right". One would think that someone were challenging this right, rather than proposing an additional one — the right not to join a student union if one does not wish to do so.

Dr Coleman's claim, on behalf of "most students", is inaccurate: opinion polls show students and the public heavily in favour of union membership being voluntary, not "automatic" or any other euphemism for compulsion.

No reform of the National Union of Students can possibly work if students remain locked into their individual college unions. Dr Coleman's language is reminiscent of the excuses formerly made for compulsory unions in industry. Student unions operating on a voluntary basis work well in Europe. Even the emerging democracies of the East have given students the right both to join and not to join them. People take pride in a body they freely choose to join: without choice there is no pride or sense of belonging.

Voluntary student unions will cease to be the monopoly intermediary between college and student. Essential welfare and catering services will be provided by colleges and will be available to all students, whether members of student unions or not, and the unions will have to recruit members like other clubs or societies by improving their services. They can then campaign legitimately on behalf of those students who freely choose to belong to them.

We have the honour to be your obedient servants,
NORRIS MCWHIRTER
(Chairman),
RHODES BOYSON
(Member),
The Freedom Association,
35 Westminster Bridge Road, SE1,
July 8.

From Mr Alan Fidler

Sir, The heavy usage of student unions' commercial and welfare services does not suggest that students are totally dissatisfied with the present arrangements. If the unions' commercial activities are truly profitable (subsidising welfare services) the change from "automatic" to "voluntary" membership should not detract from student use of trading services (shops, travel bureaux, bars, etc.), provided that block-grant funding of non-commercial activities continues.

Students who chose to join the union (for a nominal subscription) could elect from their number those to represent them to the college authorities, manage facilities and organise group activities. The difficulty, of course, arises in determining a fair sum to be paid over for the running of the non-commercial activities and ensuring that subsidy is not being provided only to those who elect to join. The college could require the union to provide its services and facilities on an equal basis to all registered students.

If the government wishes to question the husbandry of union funds provided from the public purse it has recourse to the vice-chancellors or directors, who are accountable ultimately to the Public Accounts Committee. It does not negotiate with small fragmented groups of malcontents: the universities and colleges can quite properly expect to deal with a single student voice. Abolish student unions at the college level at your peril, Mr Patten. Yours faithfully,
ALAN FIDLER
(Manager, Union Society, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, 1983-91),
44 Alma Place,
North Shields,
Tyne and Wear.

Crossword addicts

From Mr Hugh Murray

Sir, As a *Times* crossword addict for over 30 years (letters, July 6, 11) I have developed a system for ensuring that wherever I am in the world — travelling on the Trans-Siberian railway or sailing amongst the islands of the Caribbean — I can get my daily fix without having to suffer any withdrawal symptoms.

Some years ago, while on a visit to the USA, I forgot to cancel my newspapers and found on my doormat on my return home three weeks' accumulation of *The Times*. Since then I have used this as a stockpile and when going on holiday merely cut from the pages sufficient crosswords to last for the time I am away. These are, of course, replaced from the continued deliveries made over the same period.

Yours sincerely,
HUGH MURRAY,
46 Burton Stone Lane, York,
July 12.

From Mrs Gay Bramwich

Sir, Completing the crossword is comparatively easy. The real skill lies in being one of the five drawn out of the hat.

Yours,
G. BRAMWICH,
Poultons Hatch, Mill Road,
Aldington, Kent.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — 071-782 5046.

THE TIMES WEDNESDAY JULY 15 1992

OBITUARIES

CAMARÓN DE LA ISLA

José Monge Cruz, a talented flamenco singer known to his fans as Camarón de la Isla, died on July 2 aged 41 in Badalona in northeast Spain. He was born on the Island of San Fernando in southwest Spain.

JOSÉ Monge Cruz was the most celebrated flamenco singer of his time, a *cantao* who dominated all the styles of this musical genre: bulerías, fandango, alegrías, seguiriyas and the rest. Curiously he first rose to fame as a revolutionary in the Spanish music world because of his experimental songs linking rock and flamenco; yet his subsequent reputation was based on his unparalleled domination of classic flamenco.

A small, shy man who did his best to avoid the publicity which his talent inevitably provoked, he genuinely loved music, and above all the kind of music which is in the soul of every Spanish Gypsy.

Monge had what the Spaniards call *duende*, a spark of genius, temperament as a prima donna, he reputedly rejected many lucrative contracts, occasionally refused to show up for scheduled performances and sometimes walked off the stage after only the briefest of appearances. Camarón's abuse of drugs, heroin and cocaine, may have been a cause or an effect of that aspect of his personality.

He lived life to the hilt, and in true gypsy fashion, he mistrusted physicians; when in need, he consulted faith-healers and "wise" men or women. He was aware, however, at least since May, that he had lung cancer, yet even then he continued to smoke heavily. His wife, Dolores "Chispa" Montoya, remarked that while he was only 41, he had lived more than most people who reach the age of 80.

Although he did not quail at the prospect of singing night-club style flamenco, complete with orchestra and chorus, Camarón seldom looked at his audience in such circumstances. Head down, his hands marking the

rhythm, he looked up only when he rose to acknowledge applause. In other places, in circumstances more befitting the often spontaneous character of "deep" flamenco, he would glance from time to time at his guitarist. Tomatis, also a talented gypsy musician, and raise his head to take in the audience. He did not like to sing unless he felt empathy with his audience.

Although he commanded high fees for his recitals, he often gave the impression that he was not as concerned about money as about his music. He would frequently ask his intimate friends after a performance: "Did you like it?"

An uncle unwittingly gave him his stage name, "Camarón de la Isla" when he was still a boy, likening him, because of his pale complexion, to the big shrimp in the waters surrounding the island of San Fernando where he was born.

Although he died young, his career was long. He began singing as a child, swapping songs for tips aboard the trams which linked Cadiz, San Fernando and Chiclana. He got his start as a real professional in his early teens, performing along with other singers, dancers and guitarists at a tavern known as the Venta de Vargas. Soon afterwards he headed for Madrid where for several years he formed part of the flamenco show at Torres Bermejas, a night club. It was there that he began to attract the attention of critics, flamenco buffs and rock fans.

Camarón made about 20 records, only a minority of which would be classed by purists as unadorned flamenco. Despite his habits and his temperament, Camarón was not only admired for his talent, he was loved by his fans. Somehow they sensed his need for their heartfelt approval when he launched into the hoarse laments of flamenco, switching from one tone to another with uncommon ability.

José Monge is survived by his wife.

EDMUND SKONE JAMES

Edmund Purcell Skone James, barrister, died on June 23 aged 65. He was born on June 14, 1927.

FOR the last half century the name Skone James has been synonymous with copyright law. It was the field of both Edmund Skone James and his father. They practised from the same room in the same Chambers, and the *Copinger and Skone James on Copyright*, the undertaking of both, was an authority for all those needing information and guidance on the subject.

Edmund Skone James's advice was sought internationally. He covered the whole field of literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works from the classic to the comic. His professional life spanned a period of vast change and he saw the impact made by modern technology on the copyright field. As a member of the 1977 Copyright Committee, Skone

James was all for any possible simplification of what had become by that time an over-complex mixture of statute and case law.

He was understandably disappointed to find, when embarking on the latest edition of *Copinger*, that, in spite of all recommendations, the legislature appeared still to be capable of making things even more difficult.

The son of Francis Edmund Skone James, Edmund was educated at Westminster School and New College, Oxford. He was commissioned in the RASC during his national service and in 1951 was called to the Bar in the Middle Temple where in 1977 he became a bencher.

In the last few months, like his father before him, he was head of his chambers. He was associated with *Copinger* and *Skone James on Copyright* from its 9th edition in 1958 to the 13th in 1991.

He is survived by his wife, son and daughter.

CHRISTOPHER IRONSIDE



Christopher Ironside, the painter and designer of the obverse side of Britain's decimal coinage, died in Winchester Hospital on July 13 aged 79. He was born on July 11, 1913.

THE world of coin designers is generally quiet and anonymous. Within it Christopher Ironside was an exception: he was undoubtedly a character, indulging in the flamboyant. When the news of the new decimal coins, and the rumour that he had designed the obverse with the national emblem of the United Kingdom, leaked out in 1967 he was totally delighted with the slightly invidious position this put him in. He was to be found giving expansive interviews to the papers, refusing exactly to confirm that he was responsible, but usually refusing to deny. Chattering about his various other coin designs (for Tanzania, Brunei and two Gulf states), he observed that he never signed them, because it would spoil the

design and it would be arrogant to do so. Then, he added gleefully, there was a third reason: it was even more arrogant not to do so. Apart from their longevity, the coin designs were perhaps not so remarkable purely as design, though his later unsuccessful litigation, when he sued the Mint for additional royalties, added to their notoriety. Much of his other work was along similar lines to the decimal coinage: he later specialised in medallions for institutions like the Tower of London, clocks, coats of arms and tapestries, and memorials such as that for the Earl and Countess Mountbatten in Westminster Abbey. But he began as a painter, and a very painterly painter at that.

His two main painting shows, at the Redfern Gallery in 1944 and at Arthur Jeffries in 1960, were in fact shared with his elder brother Robin. But though they were personally close and even sometimes collaborated on theatrical designs, postage

stamps (including one of the 1964 Shakespeare commemorative issue) and even one or two paintings, their talents were in many ways radically dissimilar. While Robin's work was all delicacy, grace and a slightly surreal fantasy, Christopher's was, from the first, much broader and grander in scale with a real feeling for the sweeping landscape, whether in oils or in watercolour, which brought him comparisons with Steer, on whom Robin wrote a monograph. Although he was labelled an academic realist, critics were not niggardly with their praise of his masterly handling of his medium and his sure feeling for decorative effect.

Ironside came to this dual career in a fairly traditional way. He studied at the Central School of Arts and Crafts and was just getting professionally started at the outbreak of the second world war. In common with many artists, during much of the war he served in the Director-

ate of Camouflage. He worked for the Air Ministry with a number of other painters in Leamington Spa.

When peace was declared he found himself in charge of the education section of the Council for Industrial Design. He gave this up in 1948 in view of his increasing number of design commissions, which included much of the decoration of Pall Mall for the Coronation in 1953. From 1953 to 1963 he taught part-time at the Royal College of Art, and was appointed OBE in 1971.

Famously handsome and sociable, Christopher Ironside had considerable charm. He often dressed to match his dark good looks, favouring white suits.

He was married twice, to Janie Acheson, by whom he had a daughter, the columnist and novelist Virginia Ironside, and, after that marriage was dissolved in 1961, to Jean Marsden, by whom he had one son and two daughters.

ANETTE FISCHER

Anette Fischer, chairman of Amnesty International's international executive committee, died aged 45 with her husband in a car crash in Florence on July 11. She was born Anette Klausen in Copenhagen July 13, 1946.

INSPIRED by what she saw of the powerlessness of the oppressed, Anette Fischer devoted herself to promoting preventative measures to counter human rights violations. She believed it was not enough to react emotionally to such violations — practical steps had to be taken to prevent them.

For this goal of prevention, Anette Fischer was a driving force behind Amnesty International's efforts to promote human rights education. She played a key role in furthering programmes in Asia, Africa, South America, the Middle East and the Caribbean. She was instrumental in decisions to locate regional human rights resources centres in Bangkok and Costa Rica. The aim was to reach people about, among other things, their own rights and the opportunities to get redress for violation of them. Anette Fischer began her



career lecturing at the Royal Danish School of Librarianship in the early 1970s and had her first taste of work abroad in Dar es Salaam between 1972 and 1974 for the Danish Association for International Cooperation. She joined the Danish section of Amnesty International as a volunteer in 1969. Rapidly she became noted for her dedication, sometimes, after a day at work, spending until

3 am preparing posters and campaign materials for mailing. From 1983 to 1989 she was a member of the board of the Danish section, and its chairman from 1986 to 1989. Her section frequently chose her as a delegate to the movement's governing international council. In 1989 the council elected her to the international executive committee, which oversees the movement in between councils, and last year she was elected chairman of the committee.

Anette Fischer's position on the international executive committee put her into a crucial Amnesty International role. There is a formidable organisation structure with which she coped deftly. The committee is elected by the movement's governing international council, a gathering of representatives from all sections throughout the world which meets biennially to determine Amnesty International's policies and set priorities. The council, representing the volunteer movement, makes the decisions while the international secretary, the professional executive headquartered in London, coordinates their implementation. The inter-

national executive committee, composed of elected volunteers oversees this work between councils.

Anette Fischer's task was to steer this body on a careful course that balanced the continuously growing demands of a vigorous voluntary movement with the conflicting realities confronted daily by the professionals. To this sensitive task she brought knowledge and skills gained in working as a volunteer for Amnesty International for more than 20 years. She remained sure of her objectives and was interested in cultivating grass-roots activity.

Her role for Amnesty International took her into a world of suffering and pain. She was all too aware of tragedies resulting from torture and other punishment, political killings, extrajudicial executions and "disappearances". And she remained an idealist in the face of often indiscriminate actions by those who violated human rights.

She was married in 1972 to Carl Eli Fischer, an electrical technician. They loved Italy, where they died. They were returning from a trip on which they had been seeking to buy a house with a group of friends.

APPRECIATIONS

Anne, Countess of Rosse

OF ALL those whose families have given their houses and gardens to the National Trust, Lady Rosse (obituary, July 11) was one whose contribution to the continuing development of the garden was most keenly felt. She and Lord Rosse, who himself was a major figure in the National Trust, played a vital role in the garden at Nymans after it passed to the Trust on her father's death in 1953.

Whereas a house may be preserved more or less unchanged, a garden needs a creative mind in almost daily charge of it if the changes imposed by growth and decay are not to impair its quality and character. Anne Rosse at once understood this and the importance of retaining, wherever possible, the direction of a garden in the hands of a single individual possessing the skill and the eye to carry forward the work of the garden's creators.

She never ceased to remind anyone in danger of forgetting it that "depersonalisation", as she called it, was the fate of gardens run by institutions and she was determined to avoid this at Nymans. Accordingly she formally assumed, with the Trust's ready agreement, the role of director of the garden, enthusiastically supported by her husband, Michael. They were both admirable, experienced gardeners and their knowledge, their taste and their dedication to Nymans, combined with the devoted work of their head gardener, Mr Nice, maintained Nymans as a garden of which the standards matched the renown.

Anne Rosse showed remarkable resilience in old age when the storm of 1987 struck Nymans and inflicted some of the worst damage suffered by any National Trust garden. She will be remembered with affection and admiration by all those who worked with her at Nymans.

Lord Gifford

DURING the war I was privileged to meet Anne, Countess of Rosse at a little inn in Wincanton, where she and her husband, Michael Rosse, (who was serving with the Irish Guards) and my husband (serving in the Scots Guards) and I stayed when the 32nd Brigade was stationed at Charlton Musgrove. I got to know Anne well, and to love and admire her. She was personally warm-hearted and very understanding and kind to me at that time when I was expecting my first child.

She gave impeccable and inimitable little dinner parties at the inn in Wincanton with always white flowers adorning the table.

She and her husband came to stay with us in a house we shared called Grove House, Semley, near Shaftesbury, just before the birth of my first child and again she was

wonderfully supportive and understanding. Michael and Anne were a unique couple complementing each other in every way, intellectually and artistically. They used to send wonderful Christmas cards with a piece of extra dark green tissue paper to preserve the reproduction.

We kept in touch with them over the years; they were equally lovely to the old — my parents — as they were to the young — my eldest child who was Michael's god-daughter.

Anne came to the French embassy when my husband was given the Legion d'Honneur. This last month we visited the Church of St Martin's at Womersley and saw the most beautiful alabaster plaque executed by Simon Verity — in memory of Michael Rosse, and were told that "and his wife Anne" would be added when the time came, as it has now come.

I remember when Michael had his last illness I spoke to Anne on the telephone, and she said: "I am remembering all the good times."

Her brother, Oliver Messel, died at this time, and soon afterwards her daughter Susan, whose wedding my mother and I attended years ago when Anne designed and sewed every stitch of her daughter Susan's wedding dress.

Anne was unique, exquisite and talented. She enhanced her memorable Victorian home in Stafford Terrace and beautiful Nymans and was an inspiration to all.

Lady Meyer



YOUR obituary of Anne, Countess of Rosse, excellent though it is, omits to mention several of her other achievements. In particular, no mention is made of the Victorian Society of which she was the founder in 1958. The first meetings took place in the drawing room of her grandfather's remarkable house at 18, Stafford Terrace, Kensington. This is now Linley Sambourne House, and is run as a house museum by the Victorian Society. The preservation of the extraordinary late 19th century interiors of this house will surely be Anne Rosse's most lasting memorial.

Christopher Wood

July 15 ON THIS DAY 1965

One of Lord Northcliffe's innovations when he became proprietor of The Times was the Court Page article.

Originally written by the staff it soon became the preserve of the amateur. In such hands it was always agreeable, sometimes hilarious, occasionally sentimental and never dull. In 1966 it was dropped, much to the regret of many readers.

Splash into the South China Sea

Had Wordsworth ever made a parachute descent, he would have cherished that serene and blessed moment when the canopy develops, the roaring of the disappearing aircraft is suddenly stilled, and the earth swings far below. Soon there will be rude beltings from the loud hailer, and the earth, defying the laws of Newton, will smite one with great force from an unexpected angle: but the moment of peace, while it lasts, is intense and tranquil, and the nature mystics are the parachutist's brothers.

I had made a few such descents in places as far apart as Rawalpindi and Oxfordshire, when a sadistic instructor suggested that I try one into the English Channel in January. Two years later the chance came again and this time it was in Singapore. Further, the descent was to be made from a helicopter, which eliminated most of the strenuous hangar training and the elephants' dancing-school drills that are considered necessary inside large aircraft.

We rose at 4 a.m. — which always seems to be necessary, even if the descent is timed for the afternoon — and by 7 o'clock the Command Navigation Officer and I, bowed down by parachutes, Mac West, and devices whose use we only dimly understood, were hoisted aboard a naval helicopter by

our professional R.A.F. dispatcher. Our numbril had neither seats nor safety belts, so we squatted on the floor.

The sea was calm at the dropping zone and two launches idled beside it, waiting to pick us out of the water. "Action stations, No. 1 point" bawled the dispatcher above the roar of the engine: there was no other pair, but procedures are procedures. I stood up, and was promptly told to sit down. The Command Navigation Officer, who was to go first, propelled himself into a sitting position across the cabin floor to the open doorway. His hands clasped the sill, his feet stuck out into space, and he glared straight ahead in the approved manner. The red light came on. The green light, which should have followed within five seconds did not.

Eternity — another half minute — passed. Another. And yet another. "What do I do?" bawled the Command Navigation Officer. "It's all right, Sir," yelled the dispatcher, avoiding the question. The victim's mouth opened again. Retreat and rebellion were plainly in his mind. But the green light came on, and the Command Navigation Officer vanished into space even as he gave utterance to: "My own departure was unexciting, and the blessed moment came, alone in the heavens. I floated meditatively down to the South China Sea. "Rhubarb!" roared the loud hailer. I must be doing something wrong even now. A gentle splash, the clamor into the launch, the unavoidable cup of tea, and back to Changi in a truck full of the Command Navigation Officer and his dripping parachute.

There I met the pilot. Had some electrical fault caused the red light to stay on so long, perhaps? His cold eye suggested that it was not for the R.A.F. to question the electrical arrangements of the Royal Navy, but he replied amiably enough: "No, old boy. I was waiting for the biggest shark I've ever seen in my life to swim clear before I dropped you."

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Inigo Jones, architect, London, 1573; Rembrandt, painter, Leiden, The Netherlands, 1606; Henry Edward Manning, cardinal archbishop of Westminster 1865 to 1892; Torquator, Hertfordshire, 1808; Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe, proprietor of The Times 1908-22, Dublin, 1865.

DEATHS: James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, illegitimate son of Charles II, executed 1685; John Wilson, botanist, Kendal, Cumbria, 1751; Jean Antoine Houillon, sculptor, Paris, 1828; Carl Czerny, pianist and music teacher, Vienna, 1857; Aaron Chikhow, dramatist, Badenweiler, Germany, 1904; Hugo von Hofmannsthal, poet and dramatist, Vienna, 1929; John Pershing, c-in-c of American troops in the first world war, Washington, 1948; Paul Gallico, novelist, Canada, 1976.

The Royal Society received its charter, 1662. Napoleon Bonaparte surrendered to the captain of HMS Belsham, 1815. Charles riots in Birmingham, 1839. The National Insurance Act came into force in Britain, 1912. Today is Saint Swithin's Day.

Brewers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Brewers' Company for the ensuing year: Master, Mr M.G. Delabocke, Upper Warden, Mr J.H. Morgan, Middle Warden, Mr M.J. Griffiths, Renter Warden, Mr R.I. Turner.

Horticulture

European touch at flower show

BY ALAN TOOGOOD, HORTICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

AMONG the more innovative exhibits at the Royal Horticultural Society's flower show, which opened yesterday, is a display of flower arrangements representing European countries.

Staged by the National Association of Flower Arrangement Societies, of London, all the exhibits have been created from summer flowers and foliage. The Italian offering is in a terracotta urn; the Irish design is all green; Great Britain's is a large triangular display of summer flowers; and Belgium's a formal vertical arrangement.

Members of the RHS Lily Group have come up with a different way of displaying lilies. They are arranged with the light and airy flowers of grasses, which contrast well with the solid, heavy lily flowers. Consisting mainly of trumpet or Aurelian lilies, there is also a selection with Turk's cap flowers, including Mr Jim Eaton's second generation of North Hybrids, in shades of orange and red.

A collection of ornamental grasses and grass-like plants illustrating the range available is being shown by Hoeckroft Plants, of Dereham, Norfolk. As well as variegated, "blue", green, bronze and flowering grasses, there are some unusual viviparous kinds which produce plantlets on their flower stems — more novel than attractive, though the foliage of the parent plants is good. Those being shown are *Festuca vivipara*, which has a

cascade of plantlets on arching stems and fine green leaves; *Poa x jemtlandica* with large clusters of plantlets and deep green erect foliage; and *Deschampsia alpina* whose plantlets are carried on tall erect stems above a fountain of deep green leaves.

Woodstock Orchids and Exotics, of Great Brickhill, Buckinghamshire, are showing some new miniature phalaenopsis orchids with speckled flowers in various colours. Also a new miniature dendrobium named "White Helicthen", with sprays of small, white, purple-lipped flowers. Both are ideal for growing on windowsills indoors.

Moisture-loving and aquatic plants have been artistically staged by Rowden Gardens, of Brentnall, Devon. A particularly eye-catching group consists of *Ligularia przewalskii* with tall spikes of yellow flowers, and *Dierama pulcherrima* (wand flower) with mauve flowers on arching stems, both excellent poolside plants.

The RHS summer fruit and vegetable competition is also being held. There is a revival of interest in this event, entries having doubled over the past two or three years, with some of the top vegetable growers returning — and all because the prize money has been doubled. In the fruit division, Mr J.I. Uren, of Sawley, Derbyshire, won the class for six dishes of fruits, and the Hayes and District

Horticultural Society took the affiliated societies class.

In the vegetable division, Mr J. Trim, of Hythe, Hampshire, won the classes for six and four kinds of vegetables. In both he is showing huge "Prizetaker" leeks with at least 18 inches of blanched stem. Mr J. B. Holohan, of Hornsey, north London, won the class for recently introduced cultivars of potatoes with the pink-flushed "Rubinia".

The British National Carnation Society's summer competition is much reduced as many flowers are over because of the earliness of the season. It consists of perpetual-flowering and border carnations and pinks. In the six-bloom classes for perpetuals, Woodfield Brothers, of Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, won the George Munro cup with the white "John Falkner", also judged best vase in these classes.

Sir George Terry, of Polegate, East Sussex, won the George Allwood goblet for most points in the division for three stems of pinks. His exhibits include the double white cultivar "Haytor", judged best vase. This cultivar is also being shown by Mr G. D. Giddy, of Halesworth, Suffolk, in the class for 12 stems, gaining for him the M. C. Allwood cup, and a silver medal card for best vase.

The show, in the New Horticultural Hall, Greycoat Street, Westminster, is open today from 10am to 5pm.

Appointments

Latest appointments include: Lord Justice Kennedy to be a member of the Privy Council on his appointment as a Lord Justice of Appeal.

Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, FRS, to be Chairman of the Secretary of State for National Heritage's advisory committee; the Library and Information Services Council, from October 1. He succeeds Mr Royston Brown.

Mr John Burn, Headmaster of Longbenon Community School, Newcastle upon Tyne, Dr John Marks, Director of the Educational Research Centre, London, and Professor Alan Smithers, Director of the Centre for Education and Employment Research, Manchester University, to be members of the National Curriculum Council.

The Rev John Gordon Haslam to be Regional Chairman of Industrial Tribunals for the Birmingham region from August 3. He will succeed Mr Richard Smith, who will be retiring on July 31.

Latest wills

Lord Havers, of London SW10, former Lord Chancellor and Attorney General, left estate valued at between £70,000 and £100,000.

Mr Stanley Douglas Lyon, of Whitby, North Yorkshire, a former deputy chairman of ICI, left estate valued at £299,229 net. He left £5,000 to Danby Parochial Church Council.

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BUSINESS TIMES

WEDNESDAY JULY 15 1992

BUSINESS EDITOR JOHN BELL

SPORT
24-28TODAY IN
BUSINESS

HAND ON



Sean Hand argues the case for a new regime in occupational pension schemes, with a regulator playing an important role. Page 21

TOKYO WALES

Japanese companies are behind the strong growth in Welsh engineering and the resulting increase in jobs. Page 18

RESISTANCE



Lloyd's, whose chairman is David Coleridge, is fighting against a judicial review of the insurance market. Page 19

LOOSEN HOLD

The OECD is urging the Bundesbank not to tighten monetary policy, despite the growth in money supply. Page 19

WARMING UP



Eurotherm, the electronics and instrumentation group, has increased half-time pre-tax profits. Tomorrow, page 20

THE MARKET

US dollar 1.9162 (-0.0110)
German mark 2.8494 (-0.0038)
Exchange Index 92.2 (-0.3)
Bank of England official close (4pm)

STOCK MARKETS

FT 30 share 1897.4 (+7.1)
FT-SE 100 2484.0 (+5.7)
New York Dow Jones 3336.77 (-0.54)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 17064.83 (-137.10)

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base: 10%
3-month interbank 10 1/4-10 1/2
3-month eligible bills: 9 1/2-9 3/4
US: Prime Rate: 6 1/2
Federal Funds: 3 1/4-3 1/2
3-month Treasury Bill: 3.21-3.19%
30-year bonds: 103 1/2-103 3/4

CURRENCIES

London: New York
£ \$1.9140
DM £2.8400
Sfr £2.5780
FF £9.6171
Yen £124.58
Index: 60.3
ECU: £0.716467
SDR: £0.752395
C ECU1.395737 C SDR1.329725
London Forex market close

GOLD

London Fixing:
AM \$350.40 PM \$349.30
Close \$350.40-\$350.80
\$185.00-185.50
New York:
Comex \$ 351.05-351.55

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Aug) \$20.10/bbl

RENTAL PRICES

RPI: 139.3 June (1987 = 100)
* Denotes midday trading price

Major's confidence hits scepticism

Fall in output clouds hopes of recovery

BY COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

A DROP of 0.6 per cent in manufacturing output in May discredited the City yesterday, combined with a 1 per cent fall in industrial production.

The prime minister, however, voiced confidence that recovery is already under way. John Major's belief in renewed growth in the second half of the year met deep scepticism in the City, where analysts have become increasingly gloomy about prospects for recovery. Many have downgraded their forecasts for this year to show further economic contraction instead of the 1.25 per cent growth Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, predicted in the Budget.

The renewed fall in industrial output, after encouraging gains in recent months, would appear to rule out hopes of the economy expanding in the second quarter, even if the falls in manufacturing and energy production were reversed in

June. A further fall in output in the quarter would take the recession into its eighth quarter.

The latest survey from Dun & Bradstreet, the authoritative business information group, shows that few firms in Britain feel assured about substantial improvement over the next three months. Just over half the firms surveyed expect new orders to remain unchanged or fall, a decrease in optimism since the last quarterly survey.

Phillip Mellor, marketing manager for D&B, said: "The expected confidence boost for UK companies from the government's re-election in April has failed to materialise: there is now no certainty of recovery getting under way before 1993." There was a risk of stagnation. Although all the D&B survey's main indicators were positive, none of them was substantially stronger than three months ago.

The seasonally adjusted in-

dustrial output figures issued yesterday prompted renewed fears that the economy could be heading into a fresh downturn, with both corporate and consumer sectors continuing to retrench rather than expand. Overall industrial output, which includes the volatile energy sector, fell 1 per cent in May. Revisions also halved the April rise to 0.3 per cent. Compared with May 1991, industrial output was, however, up 0.5 per cent.

Manufacturing, a better guide to the state of the economy, fell 0.6 per cent in May for a year-on-year drop of 1.1 per cent. April, originally reported as a 0.2 per cent rise, was revised down to an 0.1 per cent decline. Ian Shepherdson, economist at Midland Montagu, said the manufacturing figures suggested that the promise of recovery after the election would prove another "false dawn". With the consumer still very cautious, increased production in recent months has gone into stocks, which manufacturers will have to run down. This could mean falls in output in the months ahead, Mr Shepherdson said.

The Treasury focused attention on the figures over the latest three months, which showed manufacturing output rose 0.6 per cent, albeit a slight slowdown from the 1 per cent growth in the three months to April. "Manufacturing output is typically bumpy on emergence from the trough of a recession," a Treasury spokesman said.

The weak state of the economy was reflected in factory gate prices for manufacturing industry. These rose by a provisional, unadjusted 0.1 per cent in June, leaving the annual increase unchanged at 3.6 per cent. Excluding food, drink and tobacco, output prices showed an annual rise of 3 per cent in June, up from 2.6 per cent in May. While the pickup in the core rate gives little immediate cause for concern, it could help discourage the government from any early cut base rate.

In America, retail sales rose 0.5 per cent in June, helped by a sharp rise in car sales. Excluding cars, sales showed a modest 0.1 per cent. Commerce department data showed consumer prices rising 0.3 per cent in June, as the biggest surge in energy prices for 20 months outweighed muted cost increases and declines elsewhere. In May, the seasonally adjusted consumer price index rose 0.1 per cent.

Economy fears send the pound sliding

BY OUR ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THE pound dropped below 2.85 marks after government figures on industrial output reinforced market fears that recovery remains elusive. The fall state of the economy combined with the currency market's fears about a monetary tightening by the Bundesbank at its council session tomorrow. The expectation that some German tightening will take place increased the pressures that were pushing the mark and the pound in opposite directions in the European exchange-rate market.

In Whitehall, it was made clear that John Major is determined to defend sterling, even if it means raising interest rates. This follows repeated efforts by the government to dispel the widely held view in the currency market that the pound would have to be devalued, especially if the Maastricht treaty fails to secure ratification. Calls from within the Conservative party for devaluation have heightened dealers' fears.

After falling to a low point of DM2.8464 yesterday afternoon, its lowest since April 8, the pound inched ahead to DM2.8494 at the official London close of 4pm, down from its DM2.8532 finish on Monday. Sterling's effective

floor against the mark, at which the authorities are obliged to intervene to defend the currency's ERM fluctuation bands, was DM2.8330, down from its DM2.8532 finish on Monday.

Avinash Persaud, a currency analyst at UBS Phillips & Drew, said there was still scope for the pound to fall as the floor against the peseta, now the strongest currency in the ERM, would be dragged down under the weight of the weakest currency in the system, the pound.

The worsening market sentiment for the pound was reflected in its dollar rate. It closed at \$1.9162 in London, down by more than a cent. Sterling's trade-weighted index was 0.1 lower at 92.4.

Some currency analysts believe that the pound will gain support from being close to its ERM lows, a position in which it has previously managed to regroup before gaining ground. The Bank of Italy was forced to intervene in support of the lira, but no Bank of England support for sterling was detected.

In New York, the dollar came off its highs for the day against the mark and other ERM currencies and scarcely responded to the latest American economic indicators.

Electricity chief's pay rises 22%

BY MARTIN WALLER

BRYAN Townsend, the chairman and chief executive of Midlands Electricity, enjoyed a 22 per cent rise to £221,000 in his pay package in the year to the end of March. The company reported a 30 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £142.1 million.

Mr Townsend's pay rise was made up of a 7.5 per cent salary increase to £183,000, a performance-related bonus of £32,000 and some benefits in kind. Mr Townsend's salary increase for the current financial year had been set at 4 per cent and any further bonuses

would be based on performance, the company said.

The news came as Frank Dobson, the shadow energy secretary, renewed his attack on pay and profits increases in the privatised electricity industry. The chairman of 11 out of 12 regional distributors had more than doubled their pay as a result of privatisation, he said, while two, at Yorkshire and Southern, had seen their pay treble. Over the past four years, since the run-up to the state sell-off started, the power industry had seen profits rise by 150 per cent, he said.



Townsend: bonus

ICI joint venture and Shell are investigated

Cartel busters call on plastic players

FROM TOM WALKER IN BRUSSELS

CHEMICAL industry sources in Brussels and London have revealed that the European Commission last week launched another of its cartel-busting dawn raids.

The victim, yet again, of this pan-European swoop by men in grey suits was the poor old PVC industry, already picked on three times by the commission.

CECIC, the chemical industry association in Brussels, has said it believes Sir Leon Brittan, the competition commissioner, is trying to run it into the ground.

The sources say the commission is getting its own back for the debacle before the Court of First Instance in Luxem-

bourg, earlier this year, in which fines, dating from 1988 and totalling 25 million euros, on a PVC cartel were annulled because Jacques Delors, the commission president, had neglected to sign the commission's original decision. EVC, ICI's joint venture with Enichem of Italy, was raided last week along with Shell and 12 others, several in Germany. EVC's headquarters in Brussels and regional offices in Runcorn both received visits from commission delegations.

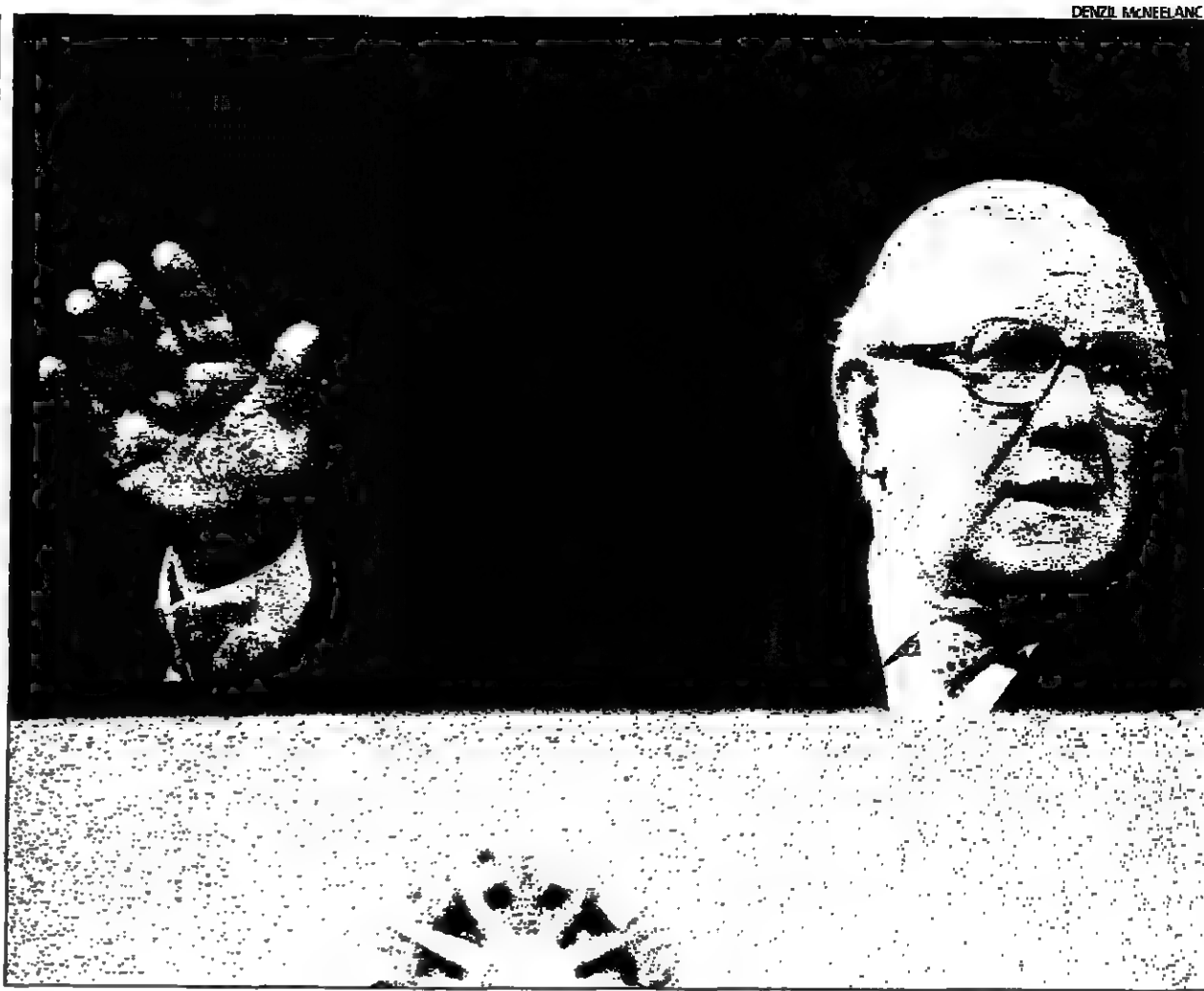
"I don't think it was what you would call dawn, more like mid-morning," an ICI spokesman said in London, aware that no self-respecting Eurocrat should be called into action at too early an hour.

An EVC source in Brussels took up the story: "Between eight and 12 people came

to reception and made a statement saying where they'd come from. They asked to see the managing director and gave him a document, a sort of warrant. They then took photocopies of some files, using our secretaries and photocopyers, and left." He said there were no police present, although he had heard from colleagues in some member states, Portugal in particular, that police sometimes accompany the commission's crack cartel-busters.

Sir Leon's office is currently saying nothing about the latest PVC investigation, which could take anything up to a year to complete. The ICI spokesman in London said that his company, "does everything it can to abide by the rules".

German pipes, page 19



Handing over in style: Lord King at the British Airways annual meeting yesterday

BET to buy back \$500m of shares

BY MICHAEL TATE CITY EDITOR

BET, the business services group that ranges from initial towel rental to Shorrocks security, is to buy back most of the \$500 million of preferred shares issued three years ago. It is asking its equity shareholders to fund the exercise through a rights issue.

The group is offering one new share for every four held at 110p each, to raise £200.7 million. That will be used to redeem \$380 million of the auction market preference shares, known as Amps.

John Clark, BET chief executive, said the group, which cut its debt from £425 million to £107 million in the year to last March, intended to redeem the remaining \$120 million from its own resources "at the appropriate time". Much will depend on how speedily the group's £200 million disposal programme is completed.

Amps, which became popular in America in the 1980s, are a hybrid form of capital. They are redeemable, like preference shares, only at the issuer's option, but pay interest at money market rates. BET was the first British company to issue them, in March 1989.

Although other British companies, including Barclays Bank, ECC, Tarmac, Redland and Ratners, followed suit, many have since redeemed their issues, so that BET's \$500 million now represents more than 25 per cent of active non-US issues. This is too large relative to a market that has shown signs of having less investor capacity than expected, Mr Clark said.

The timing of the move also enables the group to take advantage of the dollar's weakness against sterling. Mr Clark said that in the past 15 months, BET had carried out a phased programme of debt reduction, cash generation and cost reduction. "Preference share redemption is the next step," he added.

BET shares closed 4p lower at 129p.

Comment, page 21

Lord King to relinquish the controls at British Airways

BY COLIN CAMPBELL

REPORTS of the corporate demise of Lord King are, as the 74-year-old chairman of British Airways himself noted yesterday, somewhat exaggerated. The obituary writers have been too quick with their ink, and noble peer told the company's annual meeting.

Lord King is staying on as BA's chairman at least until the 1993 annual meeting, at which point he becomes life president and Sir Colin Marshall has his vote to become BA's new chairman.

In a formal handing over of the controls, Sir Colin, currently a deputy chairman and BA's chief executive, was yesterday vested with "complete charge of executive management of the company".

Lord King said his single most important decision taken in rebuilding BA had been finding and recruiting Sir Colin.

"It is everybody's hope to leave some small footprint on the sands of time", he said.

"For me, the honour of leading this company from its position as an ailing organisation... to its present health... has been the crown-

ing achievement of my working life," he added.

Lord King has decided to cut his executive role immediately, but will remain chairman of BA for another year. After the 1993 annual meeting, at the suggestion of the board, and as provided for in the articles of association, he becomes BA's president. "I have accepted [the appointment] with pride," he added.

Since the 1987 privatisation, and in the past five years, BA had carried 125 million people, become the world's most profitable airline, and is holding fast to its ambition to become global.

Even now BA is negotiating a possible link with an American airline, but the discussions were sensitive and he would say no more.

Shareholders arriving at the Barbican well before the noon start were treated to a variety of on-ground, rather than in-flight, entertainment. There was BA's own band, playing oompah music, and those catchy BA advertisements on a massive stage screen. There were flashbacks of the Queen and a former lady prime minister,

and it all finished with a rousing declaration that BA would for ever remain British.

BA yesterday assumed unto itself powers previously held by the transport secretary under which BA can forever ensure protection from a foreign takeover. The company estimates there are 41 per cent "foreigners" on the share register, mostly American. Lord King said. There is a 15 per cent limit on any single foreign shareholder, he added. "We welcome foreign investors. British Airways even flies foreigners — but they cannot take us over," the very British Lord King declared.

The formal business done, there was a holiday feeling in the air, as shareholders were urged to visit the Barbican lobby, the BA shop, the customer service counter, and browse through the BA holiday brochures.

Close your eyes, and you could have been at Heathrow. The meeting had everything except rugs, pillows and pre take off drinks. But Lord King's year-long round of farewells has only just begun.

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MAJOR CREDIT
CARDS ACCEPTED

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

[illegible]

Measuring the spin-off benefits of Japanese investment is difficult, the authors say. But there are "a growing number of instances where Japanese firms have placed business with local suppliers, thus aiding their rapid growth and development."

Brave faces: George Pope.

BY MATTHEW BOND

David Bucknall, the chairman, said: "These results must be seen in the context of the

The fund-raising also helped to reduce gearing from

senior management have agreed to 10 per cent pay reductions.

recession. That, and election uncertainties, had led to an 8 per cent drop in turnover to £4.7 million. There had been an increase in activity recently, with more sales under contract or with solicitors than a year ago.

ARTHUR Dunkel, 59, director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, has agreed to stay as the head of the organisation until the middle of 1993. Mr Dunkel's decision, which had been widely expected, was announced at a meeting of the ruling council, which formally agreed to extend his mandate until the end of next June.

Courtaulds gloomy

A GLOOMY trading statement from Sir Christopher Hogg, chairman of Courtaulds, the specialist chemicals and materials group, at the annual meeting sent the shares down 12p to 490p, although they rallied to close at 498p. He said economic conditions remained difficult and although America showed signs of an upturn, these had not yet been translated into real sales growth. Philip Morris, at Smith New Court, cut this year's pre-tax profits forecast from £222 million to £215 million.

the pharmaceutical company, to develop a new oral asthma treatment drug, BB-882. The drug was designed and made by BBG. Glaxo will pay about £1 million for pre-clinical development and will conduct and fund the human clinical testing of the drug. BBG said if clinical trials were successful and the drug received regulatory approval, the company expected Glaxo to make and market the asthma drug.

CHARTER Consolidated, the industrial holding group, has won an £1.6 million contract to supply mining equipment to China. Charter's Anderson group beat competition from Germany, Japan and China. The contract includes equipment to be supplied by NEI Mining Equipment, part of Rolls-Royce Industrial Power. The order was signed with China National Technical Import and Export Corporation, on behalf of Lu'an Coal Mining Bureau.

[illegible]

Bundesbank warned by OECD not to raise interest rates

By Wolfgang Münchau in London and Ian Murray in Bonn

THE Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has warned the German Bundesbank not to overreact to the recent rise in the money supply, and to refrain from raising interest rates or tightening monetary conditions.

In the first report on the economy of unified Germany, the Paris-based organisation says special factors are responsible for the recent strong rise

in the M3 broad money aggregate used by the Bundesbank as a barometer for interest rates. The OECD warning comes after the voicing of concern by Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, and other European finance ministers at the prospect of a German rate rise.

However, the OECD stops short of calling for lower interest rates. "A temporary, above-target monetary expansion would not seem to call for further tightening of monetary conditions," it says, "but there should be no let-up in the pursuit of lower inflation, even if this means high interest rates for a prolonged period."

The OECD's sceptical assessment of the relevance of M3 as a reliable policy indicator contrasts starkly with the alarm at these figures frequently expressed by the Bundesbank.

Westpac makes cutbacks

Westpac, the Australian bank, is shutting its Eurobond operations in London and two banking departments as part of a worldwide reorganisation. The bank is also closing its Paris office, the last of its operations on the Continent.

The closures are the result of a strategic review that followed the A\$1.7 billion (\$659 million) loss Westpac suffered in the half year to end-March.

Westpac was one of the leaders in the Australian dollar Eurobond market, but Paul Lahiff, the chief strategic planning manager, said yesterday that Westpac had failed to make any money from the business in the last three years. The closure will lead to the loss of up to 20 jobs.

The bank is also closing a corporate finance department in London, which advised British and European business, and its special industrial groups unit, which handled project financing in the energy and engineering sector.

Sterling up

Sterling Publishing, the business publishing and exhibitions group that owns *Debut*, *Peerage*, earned pre-tax profits of £2 million in the year to March 31 (losses of £1.1 million). A final dividend of 2p (1.35p) gives a maintained 2.5p. Writedowns and provisions against closure costs resulted in an extraordinary charge of £5.3 million.

Loss at CMW

CMW, a London-based group of architects, interior designers and planning specialists, reported a loss of £471,000 in the six months to May 31 (pre-tax profits of £252,000). Redundancies cost £111,000. There is again no interim dividend.

Kalon bid

Kalon Group, bidding £91.5 million in new shares for Manders (Holdings), had acceptances from 6.3 per cent by the first closing date. The offer is extended to August 3.

Brewer offer

Greene King has inched forward in its hostile £101 million offer for Morland & Co, the Thames Valley-based brewer, with a handful of further acceptances taking its total to 47.2 per cent. The offer closes finally on July 24.

Philips Electronics N.V. of the Netherlands

hereby declares to have received ratification of a previous announcement by the Stichting Preferentie Aandelen Philips under the Major Holdings in Listed Companies Disclosure Act of the Netherlands. The content of this notification is available upon request free of charge at the following address: Philips Electronics UK Limited, Financial Department, 1-19 Torrington Place, London WC1E 7HD.

Indhoven, June 30, 1992

PHILIPS

THE TIMES

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been made for such events," the report says. "There is a risk of a rise in public sector indebtedness beyond current official estimates, which could have adverse implications for financial market confidence, preventing interest rates from falling."

It concludes that "temporary high public borrowing has been acceptable in view of the exceptional circumstances" but "should now be brought down progressively, as is indeed intended by the government also, with a view to paving the way for easier monetary conditions."

The OECD appears well pleased with the speed at which the east German economy has been developing into a market-based private enterprise economy. "The high rate of privatisations and the smoothness with which this has been achieved is a major policy success and a vindication of what seemed over-optimistic expressions of intent in 1991."

However, the OECD adds that revenue raised by privatisation has been far below expectations, causing the Treasury privatisation agency to build up debts equivalent to 1 per cent of GNP. The OECD suggests that partial privatisation could help to speed up the process of selling off the remaining companies, although it warns that hard budget constraints will remain essential in such companies to avoid the danger that they will come to rely on subsidy.

Overall, the OECD concludes that the massive transfers of resources from west to east Germany are beginning to bear fruit, although excessive wage settlements in the east have put many out of work and the need to pay unemployment benefits has substantially increased the public deficit.

"While contingencies have

Reversal of ruling sought by Lloyd's

By Jon Ashworth

LLOYD'S went to the High Court yesterday in an attempt to reverse a decision allowing names on the stricken Gooda Walker syndicates to apply for a judicial review of the insurance market.

The hearing before Lord Justice Leggatt is expected to last three days. Gordon Pollock, QC, presented the argument for Lloyd's.

Seven syndicates once managed by the Gooda Walker underwriting agency, together account for more than a quarter of the £2.06 billion losses suffered by Lloyd's syndicates in the 1989 underwriting year.

The 2,200 members of the Gooda Walker Action Group have pledged £2 million towards the cost of their legal actions.

As legal moves continue, underwriters and brokers have confirmed they hope to raise £50 million by the end of September towards a hardship fund for those names suffering most. Steps to create such a fund follow the refusal of Lloyd's, of which David Coleridge is chairman, to bail out the hardest-hit names.

A market-led fund will ease pressure on the Hardship Committee led by Dr Mary Archer. Lloyd's intends to make it easier for names in financial trouble to approach the committee for help, but has refused to provide money from the Lloyd's central reserve, used to guarantee payments to policyholders.

Lloyd's underwriters have agreed to put up £25 million towards the cost of the fund if brokers are prepared to match the figure. Auditors and solicitors involved with the insurance market are also being approached to contribute.

Money raised will be used to guarantee a basic income for names in the most difficult circumstances. Not all companies working at Lloyd's are keen to contribute, but most are likely to fall into line. The



Coleridge: no bailout

Lime Street Action Group, which represents about 450 names that are placed on loss-making syndicates by the Lime Street members' agency, has attacked Lloyd's record of profits, saying losses go back well beyond the natural disasters of the late 1980s.

One member, who was placed on the Gooda Walker and Feltrim syndicates, has lost £400,000 since joining Lloyd's in 1984.

He lost £260,000 in 1989, compared with £28,800 in 1988, and is facing advance cash calls of £44,000 for the 1990 underwriting year. Lime Street went into liquidation in March. A spokeswoman said: "The losses are not just a recent event. There has been a deficit for names for some time."

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

PRISM LEISURE (Fin)
Pre-tax: £975,000
EPS: 16.8p (11.8p)
Div: 3.95p, mkg 5.45p

MORRIS ASHBY (Fin)
Pre-tax: £1.2m (£1.05m)
EPS: 10.7p (8.7p)
Div: 3p, mkg 4.7p

PELICAN GROUP (Fin)
Pre-tax: £483,000
EPS: 3p (7.5p)
Div: 1p (1p)

NOBO GROUP (Fin)
Pre-tax: £1.1m (£2.05m)
EPS: 6.34p (12.35p)
Div: 2.5p, mkg 3.5p

ATKIN HUME (Fin)
Pre-tax: £2.3m (£3m)
EPS: 2.12p (3.58p)
Div: 0.5p (1p)

CASTLETOWN (Fin)
Pre-tax: £389,154
EPS: 9.36p (7.37p)
Div: 0.9p, mkg 1.845p

MULTITONE (Fin)
Pre-tax: £1.9m (£1.4m)
EPS: 8.33p (5.75p)
Div: 1.75p, mkg 3p (2p)

HETTON HOLDINGS (Fin)
Pre-tax: £1.5m (£1.8)
EPS: 8.24p (3.57p)
Div: 1.35p, mkg 2p

Profits up 28% from last year's £761,000. Last year's final was 3.45p, which made 4.95p. Turnover: £13.5m (£12.5m).

Total dividend shown 14.6% rise on last year. Turnover up 22% to £15.3m. Board confident of record profits in current year.

Profits up 63% from last year's £278,000. Turnover up 34% to £8.3m. EPS diluted by share issues.

Interest costs fell to £863,000 (£1.02m). Previous final dividend of 4.18p made 6.8p for the year.

Exceptional deductions of £582,000 (nil). Provisions of £2.68m for bad and doubtful debts in UK and CI banking.

Results are in Irish currency. Group purchased William Caple, a Leicester colour printer, in May.

Turnover was £23.2m (£21.2m). Group hopes to increase its market share despite difficult conditions.

Results are in Irish currency. Total dividend is unchanged on last year's total.



Low profits higher: Jim Leng, left, head of European operations at Low & Bonar, the plastics and packaging group, and Roland Jarvis, group chief executive, beat the recession with a 4.9 per cent increase in pre-tax profits in the first half of the financial year

EC to scrutinise German pipes alliance

FROM REUTER IN BRUSSELS

THE European Commission said it had "serious doubts" about the competitive impact of a joint steel-pipe venture between Mannesmann, Kohnen-Werke and Hoesch of Germany.

The commission is enquiring into the venture, despite protestations from German authorities that it comes within their competence. "We have to be sure beyond all doubt that it's only a problem on the German market," a commission spokesman said.

British Steel is almost totally excluded from the German

market for steel pipes, which is worth about \$200 million a year. The enquiry could take up to four months.

"After a preliminary investigation, the commission has come to the conclusion that the proposed concentration raises serious doubts as to its compatibility with the common market in relation to the market in Germany for steel pipes used for gas pipelines," the EC executive said in a statement.

The commission can veto or force changes in mergers and joint ventures which it deems

harm competition on EC markets.

The commission turned down a request by the Bundeskartellamt, Germany's anti-monopoly watchdog, to hand over responsibility for the Mannesmann-Hoesch case under its discretionary powers.

"The commission is better placed than the Bundeskartellamt to collect the information necessary... and it is thus appropriate for the commission to retain jurisdiction," it said.

The statement said the Mannesmann-Hoesch alli-

ance created a 50-50 joint venture for precision pipes, to which the two companies would transfer almost all their respective activities in this area.

The link-up also involves the transfer by Hoesch of all its non-precision steel tube operations to Mannesmann of a 50 per cent stake in its Gebrüder Fuchs subsidiary.

The commission has four months to complete its enquiry into the deal under EC rules.

BCCI creditors seek documents

CREDITORS of the disgraced Bank of Credit and Commerce International, appealing against a compensation plan, called on the Abu Dhabi majority shareholders to release documents to the liquidators.

A group of creditors want the Appeal Court to overturn approval for a scheme backed by Abu Dhabi and Touche Ross, the liquidator, to compensate those who lost money when regulators closed BCCI in July last year. On the second day of the appeal, the creditors

said Abu Dhabi should withdraw from court proceedings unless it agreed to give liquidators unrestricted access to key documents.

They say compensation terms offered by Abu Dhabi are too little, too late and that the senior judge who approved the plan last month overrode the wishes of the creditors. Michael Crystal, the liquidator's lawyer, said the court-appointed receiver in Abu Dhabi had secured BCCI files which are needed for civil prosecutions of BCCI officials.

The creditors want to introduce new information into the appeal hearing, an unusual step, since discussion is normally restricted to points of law.

David Hunt, the creditors' lawyer, said the new material, including submissions from the Luxembourg Monetary Institute, BCCI's Luxembourg regulator, would cast an unfavourable light on Abu Dhabi's attitude to the liquidation and its degree of co-operation with Touche Ross. The case continues.

Virani is remanded in fraud case

By Our City Staff

NAZMUDIN Virani, chief executive and chairman of Control Securities, the public houses and property group, charged with fraud in connection with the failed Bank of Credit and Commerce International, was further remanded until December 1 at City of London magistrates court yesterday.

Mr Virani, 45, of Putney, London, had been granted

baill previously with two sureties of £500,000 and one of £250,000. Conditions of his bail include surrender his passport and remaining in the UK.

Mr Virani is charged that he "dishonestly and with a view to gain for himself or others, or with intent to cause loss to others, did conspire with Mohammed Moizul Haque and others to account falsely, in

that the furnished audit confirmations to Messrs Price Waterhouse, the external auditors of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) showing that Duffell Ltd, Impactful Ltd and Virani Group UK Ltd owed, over the said period, \$4 million, which to his knowledge was misleading, false or deceptive...."

Diary, page 23

BRITISH FUNDS

INVESTORS seemed prepared to shrug off the pound's continuing slide against the dollar and the mark and chase prices higher at the longer end of the market. City fund managers are taking the view that sterling has started to find a new resistance level and may soon bounce back, dragging the gilts market with it.

Brokers say that sentiment has also been encouraged by the growing belief that the German's will not push up interest rates at the Bundesbank's meeting tomorrow. They say there is scope for a further rise in prices. But most of the demand was in the longer end of the market, with gains of at least £4. Treasury 9 per cent, 2008, was one of the better performers, climbing 12 ticks to £101 1/2. At the shorter end, Exchange 10 per cent, 1997, ended unchanged at £104 1/2.

MAJOR CHANGES

RISES:
Routers 1169p (+28p)
ADT 473p (+22p)
Northern Foods 618p (+10p)
Templeton Growth 289p (+11p)
Surre Pacific 'A' 250p (+11p)
Lloyds Abbey 387p (+11p)
Argos 227p (+10p)
FALLS:
Close Bros 230p (-10p)
Elys Wembleton 680p (-10p)
P-E Inril 72p (-10p)

Diploma 239p (-9p)
Proclot Alex 235p (-10p)
Rank Org 604p (-11p)
Woleley 353p (-10p)
Liberty Life 587p (-13p)
RMC Group 536p (-8p)
Tilbury Douglas 580p (-8p)
Wilson Bowden 360p (-12p)
C Wilson 134p (-13p)
Alexon 217p (-3p)
Closing Prices Page 22

RECENT ISSUES

Brent Walker Wts 3
British Bio-tech (425) 425
Country Casuals Sp (130) 139
Dwyer A 21
EFM Japan Trust (100) 95
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Eurotrust Zero Pfr 29
Kenswood App 10p (285) 280

Latin Amer Int/Ar (E104) 59%
M & G Recovery Inc 35
-do Recovery Inv Cap 13
-do Recovery Inv Grd Us 40
-do Recovery Pckg Us 103
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BSS Group 20p n/p (330) 8
Burnfield 10p n/p (165) 6
Claremont Gar 10p n/p (205) 29

Dow slips in early trade as investors stay away

Eurotherm should make £14 million without struggling this year, putting the shares at 361p on a forward multiple of 17, falling to about 13 for the next financial year. The shares have risen from 240p a year ago and while they remain a firm long-term hold, with no sign of an upturn in the company's chosen markets most of the recovery potential looks to be in the price already.

trading with a lack of direction. The blue-chip Hang Seng index rose 11.34 points to 6,097.19.

- **Singapore** — Shares ended mostly weaker with no fresh incentives, but the key market index was slightly higher on some blue-chip buying. The Straits Times industrial index inched up by 0.9 of a point to 1,483.78.
- **Frankfurt** — German prices were slightly weaker at the end of a subdued day. The Dax index ended 2.40 points lower at 1,734.10.
- **Sydney** — Share prices closed marginally lower. The all-ordinaries index closed 0.1 of a point down at 1,638.8.

John D Wood eased 2p to 32p in the USM after reporting a loss of almost £500,000, against a profit of £15,000.

MICHAEL CLARK

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURE

	Period	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
FTSE 100						
Previous open interest: 43008	Sep 92	2480.0	2515.0	2472.0	2509.0	8295 1/2
	Dec 92	2541.0	2541.0	2541.0	2553.5	—
Three Month Sterling						
Previous open interest: 21,872	Sep 92	89.83	89.90	89.80	89.87	4499 1/2
	Dec 92	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	—
	Mar 93	90.46	90.33	90.42	90.30	411 1/2
Three Month Eurodollar						
Previous open interest: 28079	Dec 92	96.45	96.41	96.44	96.44	7682 1/2
	Dec 92	96.01	96.01	96.00	96.04	254 1/2
Three Month Euro DM						
Previous open interest: 30660	Dec 92	90.27	90.28	90.21	90.24	23859 1/2
	Dec 92	90.47	90.53	90.45	90.48	12284 1/2
US Treasury Bond						
Previous open interest: 3501	Dec 92	101.29	102.01	101.28	101.50	18006 1/2
Long Gilt						
Previous open interest: 87280	Dec 92	98.25	98.10	98.28	98.08	24020 1/2
	Dec 92	99.14	99.14	99.14	99.13	56
Japanese Govt Bond						
	Dec 92	103.71	103.77	103.71	103.73	6768 1/2
	Dec 92	—	—	—	103.31	0
German Govt Bond						
Previous open interest: 106330	Sep 92	87.62	87.77	87.63	87.73	33102 1/2
	Dec 92	88.12	88.20	88.12	88.15	2015 1/2
Three month ECU						
Previous open interest: 10368	Dec 92	89.53	89.58	89.48	89.53	6028
	Dec 92	89.83	89.83	89.79	89.79	165
Euro Swiss Franc						
Previous open interest: 43236	Dec 92	91.06	91.13	91.05	91.07	6028
	Dec 92	91.35	91.42	91.34	91.35	2015 1/2
Italian Govt Bond						
	Dec 92	95.20	95.28	95.05	95.17	13757 1/2

Exchange index compared with 1985 was down at 92.2 (day's range 92.2-92.5).				
Mike Rates for July 14				
	Range	Close	1 month	3 months
Amsterdam	3.2079-3.2192	3.2118-3.2140	pr	pr
Brussels	38.59-38.58	38.67-38.79	1 1/2 pr	1 1/2 pr
Copenhagen	10.9575-10.9875	10.9736-10.9875	1 1/2 pr	1 1/2 pr
Dublin	1.0697-1.0700	1.0697-1.0700	1 1/2 pr	1 1/2 pr
Frankfurt	2.8454-2.8507	2.8473-2.8507	1 1/2 pr	1 1/2 pr
Hamburg	1.0697-1.0700	1.0697-1.0700	1 1/2 pr	1 1/2 pr
Madrid	181.02-181.84	181.13-181.30	23-100 pr	125-278 ds
Milan	2154.87-2162.80	2156.51-2159.27	1 1/2 pr	1 1/2 pr
Paris	1.2384-1.2402	1.2386-1.2395	1 1/2 pr	1 1/2 pr
New York	1.9135-1.9242	1.9135-1.9242	1.04-1.06 pr	1.04-1.06 pr
Oslo	11.1819-11.2123	11.1958-11.2096	1 1/2 pr	1 1/2 pr
Stockholm	9.5064-9.5602	9.5109-9.5602	1 1/2 pr	1 1/2 pr
London	10.346-10.3536	10.3406-10.3539	1 1/2 pr	1 1/2 pr
Tokyo	238.80-240.12	238.50-239.08	1 1/2 pr	1 1/2 pr
Vienna	200.62-201.10	200.69-200.76	1 1/2 pr	1 1/2 pr
Zurich	2.5720-2.5794	2.5765-2.5794	1 1/2 pr	1 1/2 pr
Source: Deal.				
Premium = pr. Discount = ds.				

COMMODITIES

with sharp losses as rated long positions, but are around current levels. In oil, emerged in falling demand at lower

ICIS-ERX London 6.00pm: Ahead of Tuesday night's inventory figures, levels edged higher.

CRUDE OIL (Barrel FOB)

Brent Physical	19.85	+0.20
Brent 15 day (Aug)	20.10	-
Brent 15 day (Sep)	20.15	-0.15
W Texas Intermediate (Aug)	21.45	-
W Texas Intermediate (Sep)	21.10	+0.15

PRODUCTS (Barrel FOB)

Spit CIP NW (Forward delivery)		
Premium Gas. 15	Bid: 21.11	Offer: 22.11
Gascon EEC	184.43	185.41
Non EEC	188.25	189.11
Non EEC (H Sep)	188.11	189.11
S.S. Fuel Oil	63.41	63.41
	194.00	196.00

GRAIN FUTURES

WHEAT (C&O)

Nov	113.15
Nov	115.95
Jan	120.00
Mar	123.30
May	125.20
Volume:	158

BARLEY (C&O)

Nov	111.15
Nov	114.65
Jan	117.90
Mar	120.00
May	121.70
Volume:	46

H-PO-PROYA (c&w) DR

Oct	120.00
Oct	120.90
Nov	123.80
Dec	124.00
Apr	125.00
Volume:	125

POTATO

6/8	Open	Close
Nov	50.0	50.0
Apr	76.5	80.0
Nov	76.0	77.2

RUSSIA C&O

Nov 1 RUBER C (c&w)	51.25-50.75
---------------------	-------------

OFFICIAL (Volume per day)

Copper G&A (E/mon)	3,160-13,000	3,160-13,000	3,160-13,000	3,160-13,000
Lead G (Barrel)	31,000-31,000	31,000-31,000	31,000-31,000	31,000-31,000
Zinc Sp (Barrel)	1,000-1,000	1,000-1,000	1,000-1,000	1,000-1,000
Tin (Shipment)	70,000-70,000	70,000-70,000	70,000-70,000	70,000-70,000
Aluminium H G (Barrel)	12,000-12,000	12,000-12,000	12,000-12,000	12,000-12,000

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

Lead 100 lbs	1095	1080	1090
Cad 92	1125	1125	1125
Oct 92	1208	1208	1208
Nov 92	1208	1208	1208
Vol 39 lots	Oct metal	2397	Index 1057-1

RAFFIN

Gold 100 lbs	1045	1045	1045
Oct 92	1095	1080	1090
Nov 92	1125	1125	1125
Oct 92	1208	1208	1208
Nov 92	1208	1208	1208
Vol 39 lots	Oct metal	2397	Index 1057-1

UNLEADED GASOLINE

Aug	21,000-21,000	21,000-21,000
Aug	21,000-21,000	21,000-21,000
Oct	199.50-21.00	Vol 20475

BITUMEN

Oct 92	1095	1080	1090
Nov 92	1125	1125	1125
Oct 92	1208	1208	1208
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Vol 39 lots	Oct metal	2397	Index 1057-1

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Vol 39 lots	Oct metal	2397	Index 1057-1

RAFFIN

[illegible]

Handsome legacy from Lord King

Lord King hands over the reins of a thriving company to his successor, Sir Colin Marshall, who will take over as chairman of British Airways next year. BA was not always as it is today, strong operationally and, despite the recession, easily the most profitable of the world's leading airlines. Among BA's peer group, financial disasters have been commonplace. In the US, several have been forced to the brink of bankruptcy and now survive courtesy of the courts and the protections afforded by chapter 11.

Lord King and Colin Marshall have been a formidable combination of fire and ice that has stood BA in good stead over the past few years. But Lord King's Yorkshire doggedness and determination to press for improvement year after year have been the driving force behind the transformation from an overmanned loss-making bureaucracy in the days before privatisation.

Without constant pressure to streamline and willingness to absorb the attendant costs of redundancy and restructuring, BA would have remained vulnerable to the airline recession that effectively destroyed so many of its competitors. Instead, BA launched a further ferocious attack on its cost base and squeezed out profits of £285 million last year. Lord King's eagerness to take BA into the private sector and to resist the constraints and incursions of his Whitehall regulators won him little popularity in government and even led to a carpeting at 10 Downing Street.

But there have been failures too. In order to keep delivering to shareholders, and pre-empt its competition, BA must expand abroad. There are limits to cost-saving from the existing corporate structure though this year's target is a further £150 million. The planned links with United, Sabena and KLM came to nothing in the latter case because BA's obsession with cost-cutting was too uncomfortable a prospect for its would-be partner. But if the latest efforts to establish a cost-effective deal in the US come to fruition, the earlier setbacks will be seen as nothing more than that. BA has identified its corporate strategy and is undeniably pursuing it vigorously.

Positive BET

BET first ran out of road when its buses were nationalised by the post-war Labour government. It seems to be having been going round the houses looking for an identity ever since. Whether the new crew can chart a profitable course for the 110 companies the previous managements have flung together in bursts of expensive acquisition activity, time alone will tell, but the early signs are positive. John Clark, chief executive, and Robert Mackenzie, finance director, hit the bullet a month ago when loading £90 million of exceptional charges into the 1991-2 figures, and now the dividend. Now they have turned their attention to the balance sheet, and the controversial Amps, which at best were unwieldy in terms of total shareholders' funds and at worst represented a potential landmine. BET led the cavalcade of British companies into this mercurial form of late eighties designer financing, which, despite winning Accounting Standards Board classification as non-equity shareholders' funds, still retained too many characteristics of debt for the liking of many purists. The market has resolved the dilemma. Amps have lost their appeal and become too expensive, so they are going, even though it means a rights issue at not the most opportune of times. A successful underwriting exercise and a resilient share price point to the market's belief that at last BET appears to have a strong pair of hands on the wheel.

Sean Hand argues that the legal framework for pension schemes ought to be replaced by a new system, with a regulator playing a crucial role

That trust law in its present form is an inadequate legal framework for occupational pension schemes was the unequivocal conclusion of the Social Security Select Committee. There are indeed irrefutable arguments in favour of a new regime for occupational (that is, employer-sponsored) pension schemes, comprising a pensions act, a pensions tribunal and a single pensions regulator. Abolition of the trust law basis is, however, unlikely. Codification by legislation is the more likely outcome.

The fundamental question confronting Professor Goode's committee should be how best to secure an employer's pension promise. The current system of regulation and law is complex and bewildering, for several reasons.

There are four regulators with peripheral responsibilities — the DTI (insured schemes), the Inland Revenue, the Occupational Pensions Board and the Investment Management Regulatory Organisation (Imro).

There is a vast body of constantly changing, highly technical tax and social security legislation.

Trust law, while ensuring flexibility, provides an inadequate yardstick for the behaviour of trustees and employers, because of the generality of many trust concepts and the ease with which they can be excluded from occupational pension schemes.

The current structure has grown piecemeal and is now wholly unsuited to safeguarding the pension promise.

If the trust law framework is to be retained, a pensions act is essential to codify and supplement the application of trust law principles to schemes. It is all very well to oblige a fiduciary to act honestly, in what he believes to be the best interests of the beneficiaries. But how is a trustee (even an honest one) to apply that principle in the numerous areas where he may come into conflict with the employer? The pension benefits of about 19 million people are at stake and we can no longer naively assume that trustees will always be true fiduciaries. The law must do everything possible to ensure that they perform their function properly. To achieve this, we need a clear set of rules, a monitoring system to ensure compliance and effective sanctions for non-compliance to deter those tempted to betray their office.

Consideration should be given to requiring proposed trustees to satisfy fit and proper person criteria.

They should be subject to disqualification by a regulator if they fail to maintain standards. The widespread practice of trustees excluding their own liability for negligence and having indemnities out of their funds



should be abolished and replaced with compulsory insurance for trustees and scheme assets and fiduciary bonding in the American style.

Many of the most difficult questions facing trustees involve serious conflicts of interest. As an interim measure, the dangers arising from such conflicts could be diminished by requiring employers to appoint at least one professional trustee, who could be obliged to seek independent professional advice. In the longer term, issues giving rise to conflicts of interest need to be addressed and resolved. Trustees should be accountable to scheme members. Consultation with members should be required at least annually and on all important matters such as proposed amendments, investment policy changes, appointment and removal of trustees and scheme advisers.

The traditional view of the employer in trust law (a donor of unilateral benevolence) is entirely inappropriate to occupational pension schemes. The voluntary nature of the employer's pension promise and his financial interest in the scheme, of course, entitle him to retain control over his own funding rate and, arguably, some interest in real surpluses that might arise when final salary schemes are wound up. Beyond that, the balance of power between employers and trustees in scheme rules,

selection of trustees, development of investment policy and discretionary benefit improvements should be determined by persons independent of the employer and subject to clearly defined fiduciary responsibilities. The employer should be encouraged to maintain an active interest through consultation, and representation on the board of trustees, but at no time should he be allowed to have control of the trustees. The employer's continuing financial interest in schemes (that is, in minimising the cost to him) conflicts with the interest of members in maximising benefits.

Given that occupational pension scheme assets in the UK are estimated to be worth £300 billion, it is not surprising to find strong vested interests in preserving the status quo. If Imro continues to authorise trustees to invest schemes' assets themselves (rather than delegate that function), investment restrictions should be introduced and policed by a regulator. Fund managers and banks handling schemes' assets should have to designate those assets and assume full fiduciary obligations to members, as is the case in America. Unit trust managers are already in this position. Fund managers should also be

required to obtain voting instructions from trustees and be prohibited from investing schemes' assets in connected enterprises. The propriety of pooling arrangements for schemes' assets and the prudence of allowing trustees as well should also be reviewed. Schemes' auditors should be required to carry out periodic checks of custody arrangements and report findings to a regulator.

Without adequate funding and skilled staff, an occupational pension scheme regulator could prove to be ineffective. The regulator will need either to bring under one umbrella the functions of the Inland Revenue, the Occupational Pensions Board and Imro (together with its own new regulatory powers), or to develop a system of more effective co-operation than exists currently. The powers of the regulator should include responsibility for monitoring, trustee appointments, schemes' financial reporting, investments, activities of schemes' professional advisers and interaction between them. In addition, a regulator would need an investigatory and enforcement facility linked with a pensions tribunal, so that rapid and effective action could be taken when necessary.

One of the greatest inequities of the present system is the inability of occupational pension scheme mem-

bers to obtain redress for grievances. Access to the High Court is slow and expensive, and members find it difficult, if not impossible, to fund actions. In resisting claims, trustees are usually able to rely on scheme assets. A pensions tribunal comprising a senior lawyer and pensions experts should be established and a method of funding members' claims found. The tribunal should have powers comparable to those of the High Court.

Scheme members are the real investors, despite the failure of the Financial Services Act to recognise this. A pensions act should not only remedy that defect but also recognise that pensions are deferred pay, with all that that implies for employers' trust law powers. Scheme members should have rights akin to those of company shareholders.

The right of members to share in scheme surpluses should be established and appropriate formulae for equitable distribution of surpluses between employers and members drawn up. Judgments of the mid-1980s, which have been revered as if they contained oracular utterances about employers' rights to surplus in balance of cost schemes, should no longer be regarded as the be-all and end-all. Judicial thinking has moved on, but many in the industry appear to have been left behind.

A pensions act should append model deeds and rules. Their adoption by individual schemes should be optional but the principles expressed should be set out in the act and made mandatory.

Standardisation should not be limited to schemes' documentation. One of the greatest sources of conflict, after the right to a share in surpluses, is the actuarial principles on which final salary schemes are funded. The lack of uniformity in these principles makes inter-scheme transfers needlessly difficult and deprives the concept of an actuarial surplus (that is, a notional surplus in a continuing scheme) of meaning. It also makes interpretation of surpluses disclosed in company accounts difficult and, in some cases, misleading for prospective lenders. Consideration should be given to introducing standardised funding assumptions, along with statutory criteria for calculating and paying transfer values within specified time limits.

All this will take time. What is to be done meanwhile? Several immediate improvements were suggested in the Select Committee's report, notably in the areas of information disclosure and financial reporting. Figures published by Dun & Bradstreet this week reveal that company failures rose to 30,722 in the first six months of this year. Many employers facing the threat of insolvency will doubtless be looking closely at their pension funds in the coming months. It remains to be seen whether the government can stomach the ideological consequences of intervention, particularly in the light of the privatisations of British Rail and British Coal.

Sean Hand is a partner in Cameron Markby Hewitt, a London firm of solicitors.

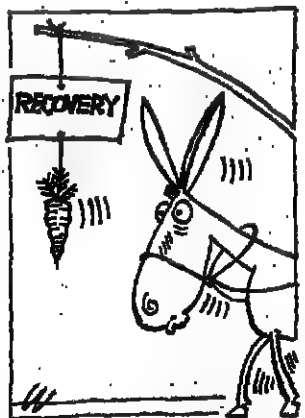
THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Chemical reaction

AS THE Chemical Corporate Challenge gets under way in Battersea Park today — known as the Manny Hanny run before the merger of Manufacturers Hanover Trust with Chemical Bank — it seems the "merger of equals" between Chemical and MHT has not been so equal after all. A year after the merger, fewer than half of the original 36-strong MHT foreign exchange team remain while most of the larger Chemical forex team still have their jobs. Six MHT staff left immediately the merger was announced and ten others have resigned or accepted voluntary redundancy in the past six months. The final straw for MHT staff came on Friday when Chemical scrapped its four-strong strategic trading team, headed by former MHT man Ray Payne. Only one was retained — the sole Chemical man, Alan Brann. Chemical's foreign exchange manager, says there has been "no ostracisation" and that the strategic dealer retained was simply "the right man for the job". In the past six months, he says, eight Chemical forex people have also left.

History repeated

ALASTAIR Ross Goobey, James Capel's chief investment strategist, who spent a year before the last general election as a special adviser to Norman Lamont, did not spend all the time focusing on politics. He also wrote a book on the 1980s property boom



and crash, *Bricks & Mortals*, which Century publishes this month. Ross Goobey was at work on the final proofs when Olympia & York and Mountleigh crashed in May, which explains why only a few pages are devoted to the collapse of Canary Wharf. But he managed some references to O&Y's fall and insists "the fact that I am covered by my prognostications on Canary Wharf is fine by me". His central thesis is that the property men of the 1980s such as Rosehaugh's Godfrey Bradman made the same mistakes as the fallen men of the 1970s crash where survivors like Lord Sterling and John Ribai avoided them the second time. "The new men thought they could walk on water," says Ross Goobey. "They made the same mistakes as their predecessors. It's a story about human nature."

André thunders in MERRILL Lynch is planning to step up its UK research effort after the appointment of

André Sharon as head of its European equity research desk in London. Egyptian-born Sharon, who studied at the London School of Economics, was formerly director of international research for 15 years at Drexel Burnham Lambert in New York. He left in 1985 to set up his own asset management firm before heading the global asset management group of American Express Bank International. Mike Young, Sharon's predecessor at Merrill Lynch, will now become a full-time strategist and Sharon, who has inherited a team of 12, says he will be "expanding opportunistically" into new research areas — such as utilities, banking, the motor sector, and forestry — as and when suitable people are available.

Stepping down

THRICE-MARRIED Sir Desmond Pitcher, chief executive since 1983 of the Littlewoods Organization, is to hand over the reins just weeks after being knighted in the Queen's birthday honours. Sir Desmond, 57, will step down next March, becoming a non-executive vice chairman of the group, and will be succeeded by Barry Dale, group finance director. Dale, with a reputation for being a tough man manager, becomes group chief executive designate immediately. Pitcher's departure, announced to staff on Monday, was first flagged in the *Liverpool Echo* last Thursday. Traditionally a secretive company, Littlewoods has made no public announcement.

CAROL LEONARD

BUSINESS LETTERS

One lump privatisation of coal is not the answer

From the editorial director, Institute of Economic Affairs
Sir, Mr Lester (7th July 1992) comments on the differing views on coal privatisation expressed by Mr Meads and by me. I was not, of course, arguing (intentionally or otherwise) for a reduction in competition. Nor did I say that electricity from existing coal stations is cheaper than from new gas stations. I said a competitive market would settle the issue.

The "one lump" view of coal privatisation seems to me dangerous, particularly since it is so similar to the arguments used successfully by British Gas and the CEBG which led to the unfortunate results outlined in my article. I accept that interest groups such as management and unions in industries to be privatised will make what case they can to avoid division and consequent loss of market power. But that does not mean we should accept their views. Claims that

there is enough competition already (what is "enough?") carry little weight. If Mr Lester believes in the benefits of competition, as he seems to do, should he not want coal-to-coal competition? There would be obvious advantages in having companies competing to mine and market coal in British conditions: new knowledge and new ideas would be produced, there would be more entrepreneurship and innovation, as is the way with competitive markets. The benefits of competition among a few large companies producing different fuels are likely to be much less. An additional benefit from breaking up British Coal is that it would avoid the continuance of a pressure group which would always be lobbying to keep out imports.

Or is Mr Lester's case that action to make electricity generation more competitive is not on the political agenda? "Political impossibility" is perhaps an even more dangerous

concept than "enough competition already" since it leads to inaction or action too late. If the ill-considered structure of generation does remain and lead to a "one lump" form of coal privatisation, it may well then be claimed that the need to alter the structure of generation is much diminished. Alternatively, if in a few years' time generation is made more competitive, even though the unitary structure of the coal industry will then be inappropriate it will no doubt be argued that it is "politically impossible" to change it.

One lump is not the answer. Nor is two. Nor is the piecemeal intervention inevitably associated with either. Instead we need genuine rivalry both in electricity generation and in coal.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN ROBINSON,
Professor of Economics,
University of Surrey,
Editorial Director, Institute of Economic Affairs

Profits, not regulations, will save Lloyd's

From Sir Peter Miller
Sir, The novelty of the latest explanation for Mr Hay Davison's untimely and uncalculated resignation from Lloyd's in 1985 should not distract attention from the inadequacy of his analysis of the problems facing Lloyd's today (July 9).

In the ten years since the passage of the Lloyd's Act, 1982, enormous advances have been made in the process of regulation at Lloyd's. While the recent Walker Report highlights areas where further work is needed, further regulatory upheaval — as suggested by Mr Davison — is not the resolution to "Lloyd's woes". The commercial problems which Lloyd's faces today can only be solved by the success of

the individual underwriters for Lloyd's syndicates being able swiftly to achieve profits for their capital base, the names. The amount of help which can be provided by the chairman and Council of Lloyd's in this endeavour is strictly limited. No amount of regulation will ensure that underwriters make profits — which is our only salvation. Yours faithfully,
SIR PETER MILLER
Chairman of Lloyd's
1984-1987
Dawson House,
5 Jewry Street, EC3.

Letters to Business and Finance can be sent by fax on 071-782 5112.

The Faldo index

From Mr Donald Jamieson
Sir, Mr Baggott (Business Letters, July 10) may be interested to know that it's all to do with Nick Faldo. July 16, 1987, when the FT-SE 100 index reached its then all-time high of 2,443.4, was the first day of that year's Open Championship, held at Muirfield. Faldo won, since when his fortunes, like the stock market's, have been in relative decline.

July 16 is again the first day of this year's Open Championship — again at Muirfield. If Faldo wins, will it be a good or bad omen?
Yours faithfully,
DONALD JAMIESON,
Broomleknowe,
Lasswade, Midlothian.

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No	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Abbey Nat	Banks/Dis	
2	Boat (Henry)	Building/R	
3	Woodward F&S	Food	
4	Amersham	Chem/Pha	
5	Nat West	Banks/Dis	
6	North West	Water	
7	Kwik Save	Food	
8	Grand Met	Breweries	
9	Johnson Man	Industrial	
10	Intersec Gp	Industrial	
11	Br Aerospace	Motors/Air	
12	Providence	Banks/Dis	
13	Benetecore	Drugs/Pha	
14	Compass Gp	Leisure	
15	Boon	Industrial	
16	Volantone	Industrial	
17	Kier	Drugs/Pha	
18	Tobacco Chem	Industrial	
19	Woodside	Oil/Gas	
20	Cardo Eng	Industrial	
21	Uor Foodland	Property	
22	Coors Viegla	Drugs/Pha	
23	Broken Hill	Industrial	
24	BT	Telecom	
25	Read Int	Newspaper	
26	Low & Bore	Industrial	
27	Lumina	Industrial	
28	South West	Water	
29	Scott & Nee	Breweries	
30	Bl O Ireland	Banks/Dis	
31	Shering Plou	Newspaper	
32	Alliant Int	Banks/Dis	
33	Sainsbury J	Food	
34	Usher Walter	Paper/Print	
35	Argon	Food	
36	Reckitt Colm	Industrial	
37	Silva Water	Water	
38	Conduary-Sch	Food	
39	HK Land	Property	
40	Diamond Gp	Drugs/Pha	
41	Inchcape	Industrial	
42	Sebe	Industrial	
43	Cable Wireless	Electrical	
44	ASDA Group	Food	

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Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 on Saturday's newspaper.

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Mrs Mary Sullivan, of Poplar, London, won the £2,000 Portfolio Platinum prize yesterday.

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Shares rally at close

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began July 13. Dealings and July 24. Settlement day August 3. Account days are permitted on two previous business days. Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is reclassified. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

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Shipshape and easy on the workers

An office building in London was designed and built with staff in mind. Christopher Warman assesses its user-friendliness

The entrance to the astonishing new ship-shaped office building, The Ark, in Hammersmith, west London, is modest compared with some 1980s buildings with their proud expressions of status. The first surprise on entry is followed by another: a bar and informal meeting place affectionately known as Ralph's Bar after the building's 78-year-old British designer, Ralph Erskine, who has lived in Sweden for 50 years.

Ralph's Bar is the hub of the ground floor and both features are planned to make staff feel at ease in the 150,800 sq ft of space built by the Swedish developer Ake Larson.

The Ark, clad in glass and copper, which cost about £20 million to build, represents Mr Larson's view of what a 1990s building should be. He believes the 1990s leave behind the grandeur of the previous "designer decade" as companies become more interested in showing that they care for customers and staff.

His argument is that although other modern buildings, with their atriums, have impressive public areas, the office space behind them has not changed. This building is intended to be a "user-friendly" place where the staff like to work.

The building, now completed, is coming to the market, and John Higginbotham, of Herring Baker Harris, joint agent with Richard Ellis, says a rental a little over £40 a sq ft is being sought. That com-

pares with a £37 top rent in Hammersmith, but Mr Higginbotham explains that for such a building the rental is not a prime consideration. "Some companies will want to bring their staffs to this building, and by doing so will make a statement about their management style, with an empha-



Open view: inside The Ark.

sis on the people who work there. He believes the Ark will appeal to the non-hierarchical company, where people work in teams, generating ideas. There has been interest from advertising and television companies.

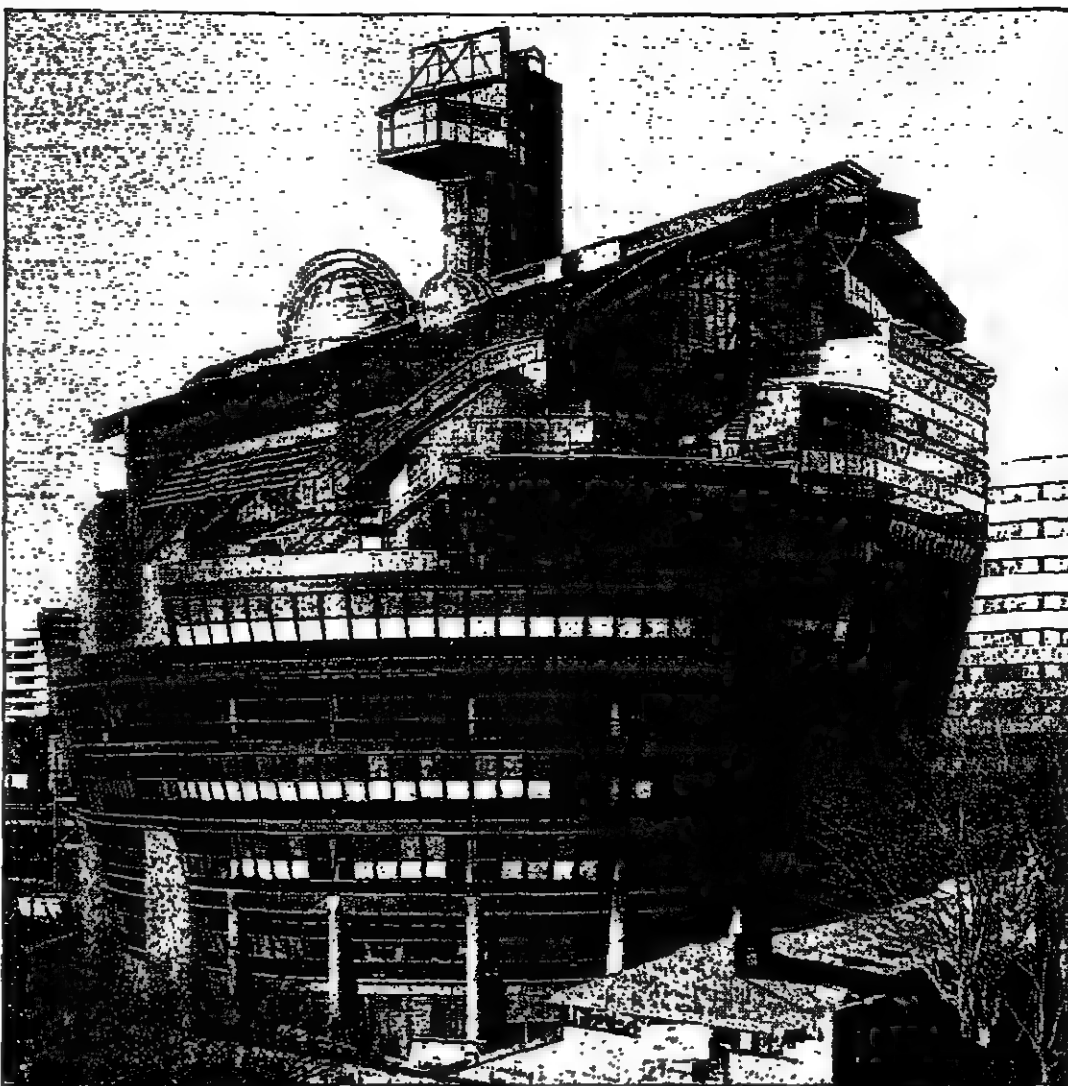
A single company is not expected to take the whole building, although international companies would probably want between a

third and two-thirds, but part of the appeal is to take advantage of the buzz intended to develop through the open aspect of the building, in which staff will always be able to see others going about their business. "The openness shows the hustle and bustle, which will have an effect on others," Mr Higginbotham says.

The Ark consists of a building within a building. The atrium building is linked to the surrounding offices by bridges and balconies. The flexibility means individual offices can be small, while the use of social areas and meeting places could eliminate the need for larger offices but improve working conditions.

An emphasis on natural light, with constantly changing air, and ever changing views from the street scene on the ground floor up to the summit room, reached by wall climber lifts to give a London panorama from Docklands to Heathrow, bring a thoroughly new atmosphere to the office building. Furthermore, in line with today's "green" thinking, the materials used are environmentally friendly. The wood is mainly British Columbian and Oregon pine, none of it from the rain forests.

Unlike most new buildings, which fail to draw many potential tenants at this low point in the market, The Ark has already attracted wide interest, and the agents are confident that it will secure tenants.



Just right for teamwork: The Ark, available now, could be ideal for a non-hierarchical employer

MARKET MOVES

Grosvenor reappraisal

THE severe reduction in rents caused by the recession is demonstrated by 49 Grosvenor Street, a fine office building in the heart of Mayfair, London, that was the headquarters of the Mounleugh Group.

The building was comprehensively refurbished by Grosvenor Estate Holdings and let to Mounleugh in the heady days of 1988 at about £60 a sq ft. The estate, recognising the changes since then, is now asking for a rental of £265,000 a year for the 10,670 sq ft building, equating to only about £25 a sq ft.

Joint agents the BBP Partnership and Baker Lorenz believe that at this level the building will have great appeal.

Cheaper law

ANOTHER sign of the times is that Weatherall Green & Smith, acting for the Law Society, has succeeded in reducing the rent paid for the society's headquarters in Chancery Lane, London, from £690,000 a year paid in 1980 to £454,000 a year at the review date of November 1991, an overall reduction of £10 a sq ft.

Law Society House provides 27,459 sq ft of accommodation, for which the rent during this period has dropped from £27.50 to £17.50 a sq ft for the prime space.

Weatherall suggests that this reduction brings into sharp focus the benefits of an upward/downward rent review clause for tenants in present market conditions.

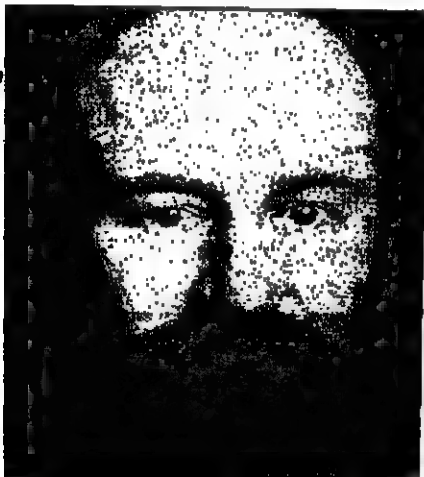
Style seekers

CHESTERTON, the international property consultancy, has entered the hairdressing business, being retained by two companies to find new sites for their expansion.

The Neville Daniel Hairdressing Salon, the Queen's hairdresser, operating from Knightsbridge, is looking for a further 10 outlets in locations that must reflect the exclusivity of its hair and beauty business, where hair styles can cost £100 for women and £45 for men.

Chesteron is also looking for 50 outlets in the UK for Magicuts, an innovative chain based in the United States and Canada, that provides a no-nonsense approach to hairdressing, providing only haircuts, without appointments. Chesteron is considering sites at airports, railway stations and motorway service stations throughout the UK.

Peacock feather in Surrey's cap



Staying in charge: Howard Panter

THE Peacocks is Surrey's new regional shopping centre at Woking, 500,000 sq ft developed by London & Edinburgh Trust (LET), but it has more than shops.

An integral and surprising part of the £130 million development, and amply demonstrating the community gain from such large schemes, is a £20 million arts and entertainment centre, including a library and the largest new theatre in the South East.

The New Victoria theatre, designed by Renkon Howard Wood Levin, cost £8 million and can seat 1,300 people. It is a joint venture between LET and the Turnstyle Group, a leisure management and theatre production group, which has been responsible for a string of successful productions, including *Carmen Jones* at the Old Vic, and has recently bought the Duke of York's Theatre in London.

The arts centre, claimed to be the most comprehensive of its type, has two theatres, three cinemas, a nightclub, two restaurants and a library. The small theatre was built in the 1970s, and it is a tribute to the strength of local lobbying that the centre was built round it.

Howard Panter of Turnstyle believes that the joint bid for the scheme with LET to the local authorities succeeded because of the decision to operate it as well as build it. "We will stay in charge, and hope that it becomes a real part of the community."

Ticket prices are cheaper than the West End, free parking is available and Mr Panter estimates that an evening at the New Victoria will cost half that of the West End. He does not want it to be merely a satellite for London, however, and is working on establishing a provincial circuit.

The Crown in profit

THE Crown Estate, which looks after the landed estate that is part of the monarch's hereditary possessions, paid £70 million to the Exchequer for the year ending in March 1992, an increase of 14.8 per cent over the previous year's £61 million despite the worst property recession since the 1930s, Christopher Warman writes.

Although revenue surplus was up 12.2 per cent from £63.9 million to £71.7 million, recession reduced the property portfolio's capital value by 15 per cent, from £2,085 million to £1,772 million.

The estate owns more than 250,000 acres of agricultural land in England, Scotland and Wales, and substantial blocks of property in central London, including Regent Street.

Christopher Howes, the second commissioner and chief executive, attributes the annual results partly to "reading the

tea leaves accurately and early at the first signs of recession". He says: "We decided in the summer of 1989 to stop new development. We even stopped one scheme at Millbank that was under way, and grassed the site over."

In addition, there was increased revenue from other developments and rent reviews, but Mr Howes says one important reason for the revenue increase was its financial management. "We had to improve our financial management because of the recession and we have done so," he says.

A sign that the development programme remains active will appear in Regent Street in the next few weeks when a huge hoarding will cover the listed facade of number 172-182, which the estate is developing independently to provide a 100,000 sq ft retail and office scheme.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

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Commercial Property continued on next page

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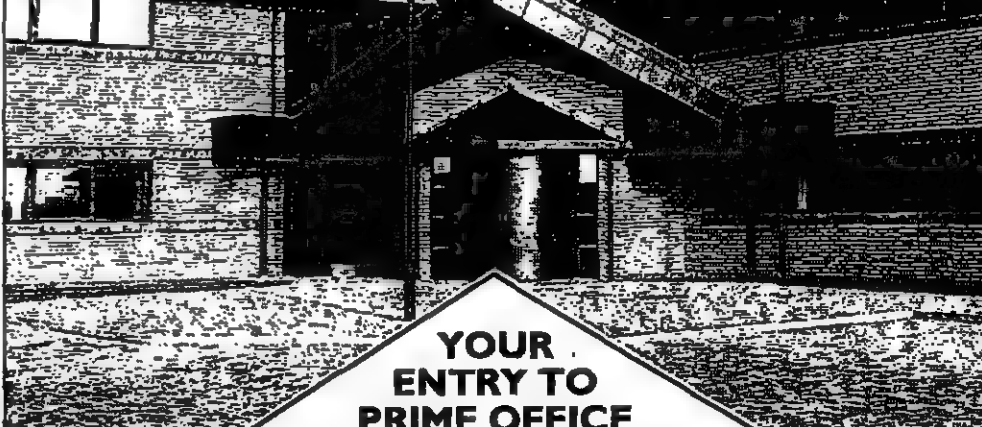
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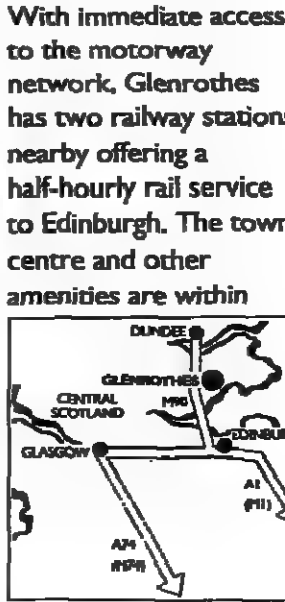
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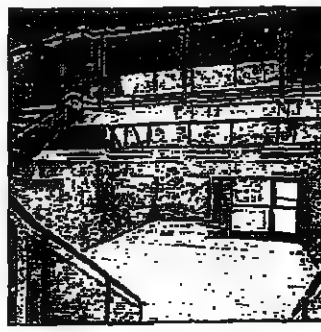


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Derbyshire in strong position after first day

Hampshire collapse cannot be blamed on the pitch

By RICHARD STREETON

PORTSMOUTH (first day of three; Derbyshire won last): Derbyshire, with eight first-innings wickets in hand, are 16 runs ahead of Hampshire for Hampshire to be dismissed for 158 before tea was hardly the start they wanted as they set about their declared ambition to add the Britannic Assurance championship to their weekend triumph at Lord's. Hampshire, at the start, stood second in the table, 19 points behind Essex, as the championship resumed yesterday after a week's break.

The pitch was never sufficiently difficult to explain how Hampshire came to lose their last nine wickets for 60 in 28.5 overs, although Derbyshire, of

course, have more variety in a well equipped pace attack than most sides.

When Derbyshire batted, Brown and Morris quickly fell to catches at second slip, Morris providing Marshall with his 1,000th wicket for Hampshire in all games. Bowler, however, underlined there was nothing too spiteful about the pitch that determined the positive strokeplay could not counter.

Bowler, who is second to Gattling in the national averages, reached his fifth hundred of the season in the day's last over with 13 fours from 143 balls. O'Gorman supported him well, although when 11 might have been caught by Parks down the leg side.

The United Services ground

was under water a week ago but a green-looking pitch was dry at the start. It certainly played more slowly than Derbyshire must have hoped when they chose to field, although there was always some bounce available for those able to exploit it and who better than Bishop and Malcolm? Later when the sun broke through some heavy cloud on a humid day, it was the turn of Warner, Mortensen and Cork to benefit as the ball swung.

Bishop always bowled with control and fire and had Terry held at third slip in his first spell. It proved to be his only success but it was interesting to hear Kim Barnett, the injured Derbyshire captain, saying that Bishop this season has

bowled faster and more efficiently since his back operation during the winter than at any previous time.

Before this match Bishop had taken 24 wickets at 19.58 each in first-class games this year and has not had a single twinge in the back. The specialist advised Bishop to bowl with a slightly more open chested action to relieve the strain on his lower back and Barnett believes this has also helped him to bring greater variety to the ball that leaves the batsman late.

Malcolm tended to be more wayward in direction than Bishop but in mid-afternoon dispersed any question of a later Hampshire rally by taking three wickets in one over. He should also have had the wicket earlier of Gower who with 54 was the highest Hampshire scorer and who always made batting look simple. Gower was 32 when he was dropped by Bishop.

Hampshire's slump began when Gower was out at 98 in the last over before lunch. He played an indeterminate stroke against a near yorker from Mortensen and was leg-before.

Otherwise Middleton, who stayed nearly 24 hours in his most introspective mood, was the only batsman to linger long. Warner, that much underrated bowler, dismissed Middleton and Smith in successive overs. Middleton was caught behind by a ball that both lifted and left him and Smith edged an outswinger to second slip.

Malcolm bowled better in his later spells before his personal highlight came in what was the 57th over. Nicholas was undone by bounce and held at short-leg from the second ball; James hooked a catch to long leg from the fifth; before Parks was beaten by pace against the sixth.

Hodgson makes Gooch pay

By GEOFFREY WHEELER

CUMBRIA is hardly renowned for producing first-class cricketers but one of its sons, Dean Hodgson, the Gloucestershire opening batsman, played the innings of his life against Essex, the championship leaders, at Southend yesterday.

Finishing the day with only one bowling point, against the team with the fewest number of batting points in the competition, can hardly have been what Graham Gooch had in mind when he asked Gloucestershire to take first innings.

Hodgson, 25, relished the challenge, batting throughout the day for a career-best 145 as Gloucestershire scored 311 for three, taking maximum batting points for the first time this season.

Hodgson, who has blossomed into a more attacking player this season, has so far hit 19 fours. His captain, Tony

Wright, supported him well with 69 before he fell to John Childs, the former Gloucestershire player's 47th wicket of the season.

Of the candidates for the Headingly Test on view at Uxbridge, it was the recently deposed Allan Lamb who commanded attention. The Northamptonshire captain, who rapped his fourth, fifth and seventh deliveries from Charles Taylor to the boundary, made 65 from only 70 balls against Middlesex, hitting 14 fours and treating the fast bowlers with disdain, before he was caught at slip off Phil Tufnell.

Nigel Felton and Kevin Curran also scored half-centuries as Northamptonshire maintained a brisk scoring rate, despite the showers, to reach 316 for seven.

Mark Crawley, promoted to open for Nottinghamshire in

the absence of Chris Broad, responded with his third championship century of the season against Worcestershire at Trent Bridge. The former Oxford University captain hit 14 fours in his 115, made in five hours. With Paul Johnson and Derek Randall providing livelier contributions, Nottinghamshire just managed the fourth batting point but finished well placed at 350 for six.

Simon Kellert and David Byas hit painstaking half-centuries as Yorkshire, without the injured Tendulkar, were restricted to 247 for five in 110 overs by Warwickshire on a slow pitch at Sheffield.

Allan Donald bowled 29 overs while taking three wickets. Warwickshire missed Tim Munton, resting a thigh strain, but he expects to play in the next match and to be available for the fourth Test.

Versatile Watkinson returns best figures for three years

By JACK BAILEY

SOUTHPORT (first day of three; Leicestershire won last): Lancashire, with eight first-innings wickets in hand, are 132 runs behind Leicestershire.

THERE used to be a number of dual-purpose bowlers about — Ray Smith, of Essex, Bob Appleyard, of Yorkshire, and the great Garfield Sobers to name but three — but the county scene boasts only one at present. Lancashire's Mike Watkinson moves from medium-paced seamer with a grunt, to a scarcely slower brand of silent off spin, and yesterday he used both varieties to considerable effect, taking six for 82 as Leicestershire were bowled out for 257.

Given a pacey pitch and a fast, dry outfield, this was probably well below the aspirations harboured by Briers when he won the toss and elected to bat. Certainly, Fowler's superb innings of 62 for Lancashire will have done little to allay any misgivings.

Yet Watkinson obtained considerable purchase for his spin, bowling from the Harrod Road end on this delightful ground, and it may yet prove to have been a good toss to win if Leicestershire's spinners come up to scratch.

Watkinson took one wicket with his medium pace, that of the promising Smith, after Morrison had blasted out Briers and Whitaker with only 18 on the board. With figures of 7-3-13-1, he reverted to off spin and occupied the same end pretty much throughout the rest of Leicestershire's innings.

He did meet his match on a couple of occasions. Boon stayed aloft precariously in a sea of early disaster and emerged to play well for the day's highest score of 76, which included a six and 11 fours.

Then there was Wells, who batted with few inhibitions and a freedom denied his colleagues. Wells it was who made Watkinson look relatively expensive, twice losing the ball as he hit the off spinner over mid-wicket towards the railway line. Since the ball was lost on both occasions, this was expensive indeed. Wells also treated Barnett in similar fashion and scored his half-century from only 66 balls. These were two brisk innings which gave Leicestershire respectability at least.

But even though Fowler and Atherton later moved past a century opening partnership, the day belonged to

Watkinson, who would be the first to acknowledge the help he received from Atherton, at slip and round the corner, and Speak close up in front of the wicket. They took two catches apiece off him. And in achieving his best analysis in three years, Watkinson took two return catches, the second, to get rid of Parsons, from the sharpest of chances.

□ Sri Lanka is ready to act as joint host with India and Pakistan for the next World Cup tournament in 1995 or 1996. The Sri Lankan Cricket Board secretary, Neil Perera, has revealed that the offer was discussed at the International Cricket Council (ICC) meeting at Lord's last week. "We are capable of hosting at least five World Cup matches and India and Pakistan have agreed to this idea if they are given the opportunity to host the tournament once again," Perera said.

India and Pakistan jointly organised the tournament in 1987. In 1992 it moved to Australia and New Zealand. The ICC has said a decision on the host of the next World Cup will be taken by next January. Twelve teams will take part next time, compared with nine at the last World Cup.

Umpires backed by TCCB

DAVID Shepherd and Roy Palmer, the umpires who were at the centre of the stormy scenes that sullied the Test match at Old Trafford last week, were yesterday given a strong vote of confidence.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) at Lord's, it was agreed unanimously to re-emphasise the support given to the umpires by the match referee, Conrad Hunte, for their handling of the incidents involving the Pakistan captain, Javed Miandad, and the fast bowler Aqib Javed, after the latter had been cautioned by Palmer for bowling too many short-pitched deliveries at Devon Malcolm.

Shepherd, Palmer and the stand-by umpire, John Holder, will each receive a letter of support from the board's chief executive, Alan Smith.

In it Smith writes: "The conduct of the umpires was impeccable throughout. We would not, of course, expect anything different, but we would like you to know that we believe these difficult incidents were very well handled and we should like to restate our total confidence in yourselves."

Surrey make slow progress between the interruptions

By JOHN WOODCOCK

GUILDFORD (first day of three; Kent won last): Surrey, with five first-innings wickets in hand, have scored 236 for five. Those things with which recent Guildford weeks have become associated — unsettled weather, not quite a textbook pitch, a needlessly slow outfield and much corporate hospitality — were all in evidence yesterday. In the 79 overs that were bowled between the stoppages Surrey scored 236 for five.

In readiness for a match which they decided to contest at medium pace, both sides left out a spinner, though if the averages are anything to go by, Davis has been Kent's most successful bowler this season and Kendrick, Surrey's most improved cricketer.

I am not saying, for all that, that Davis would have made much impression yesterday. It was dark and often dark, and the longer the day went on the more the ball moved about. There were only two overs of spin, even Hooper taking Sargeant's wicket his wicket with Marsh standing back. For the rest of the time Igglesden, Ellison, McCague and Ealham took it in turns to see what they could do, and for a while it was only when they got the odd ball to lift that they

caused much concern. Off one of them, in the sixth over of the day, Stewart was caught at the stumps down the leg side. The start had been delayed by 80 minutes.

Generally speaking the batting was of a higher quality than the bowling. Thorpe became the first Surrey batsman to score 1,000 first-class runs this season, adding 87 with Bicknell in a left-handed partnership for the second wicket. Bicknell had got rather bogged down by the time he was well caught at the wicket off the bustling Ealham, an outside edge just carrying to Marsh.

Whereupon, until he hooked a long hop to deep square leg, Linn provided, by some way, the most entertaining cricket of the day, doing things that come a lot more naturally if you happen to have been born in the West Indies.

If Ellison were eligible and had the same control of the ball as he did six or seven years ago, he would be just the bowler wanted by England for next week's Test match at Headingley. But it was McCague who looked as though he might cause Pakistan as much trouble as any of

CYCLING

Bastille Day sees Lino still in lead

By Our Sports Staff

Strasbourg: In the first mass sprint of this year's Tour de France, the Dutchman, Jean-Paul Van Poppel, beat the field into Strasbourg in yesterday's tenth, 217km stage from Luxembourg. There was no change in the main placings, the favourites, still feeling the effects of Monday's time-trial, saving themselves for the Vosges mountains today.

For the seventh successive day the leader's yellow jersey was retained by Pascal Lino. On Bastille Day, his stature as his countrymen's new hope and hero increased with every kilometre the Tour retraced its steps back into France. His team captain, Charly Mottet, a pre-race favourite but in deficit, lost a further 14 minutes yesterday when impeded by a fall of riders. With Mottet now out of the main reckoning, the RMO squad may deploy him more usefully defending Lino.

At the finish, Lino said: "I'm getting used to the yellow jersey and above all I wanted to keep it on July 14."

Van Poppel, 29, won the points standings green jersey and four Tour stages in 1987. Yesterday he scored the first battle between the sprinters, edging out the "Tashkent Terminator", Djarnoldine Abduraparov, and Laurent Jalabert, the Frenchman employed by the Spanish team, ONCE. The Belgian, Johan Museeuw, took the green jersey from Jalabert thanks to intermediary sprints during the stage.

At 150km, the race had come to life with an attack of 13 riders including two of the victims of Miguel Indurain's stunning time-trial on Monday, Gianni Bugno, of Italy, second to Indurain last year, and Stephen Roche, the Tour winner in 1987. Both Indurain and Lino, sent their domestiques in pursuit. Bugno and Roche were caught after 10km but the other nine stayed away until absorbed three kilometres from the finish.

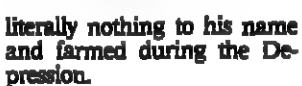
Helped by his team, Indurain mimicked the sprint but was overtaken by Abduraparov, the green jersey winner in Paris last year. Van Poppel surged ahead a few metres from the line to win. The sprinters will play little part in today's eleventh stage to Mulhouse, which has seven climbs, one of the first category Grand Ballon.

RESULTS: Tenth stage (Luxembourg-Strasbourg, 217km): 1. J-P Van Poppel (Frodo), 2. D. Abduraparov (Gaz), 3. S. Roche (Gaz), 4. J. Museeuw (Ban), 5. G. Bugno (Gaz), 6. F. Lemeret (Ban), 7. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 8. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 9. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 10. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 11. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 12. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 13. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 14. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 15. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 16. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 17. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 18. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 19. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 20. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 21. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 22. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 23. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 24. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 25. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 26. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 27. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 28. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 29. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 30. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 31. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 32. J. L. Van der Vliet (Ban), 33. J. L. 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Confident Kite can conquer again

By MITCHELL PLATTE
GOLF CORRESPONDENT

"We have always been survivors," he said. "My grandfather moved to Texas with



Kite has fought adversity since his years in Austin, Texas, where he practised alongside Ben Crenshaw. A *Sports Illustrated* article suggested that, when they were at the University of Texas, Crenshaw was the glamorous one, chased by the girls, whereas Kite wore glasses, had pink skin and kinky hair.

If Floyd wins the Open, he will be the oldest man to do so — Old Tom Morris was 46 when he triumphed in 1867 — and only the fifth man to win all four majors. "I've thought about that," he said. "I've thought about that a lot."

Watson would equal Harry Vardon's record of six Open

By Patricia Davies

tion normal as far as Muirfield is concerned. It has a reputation for being the rudest golf club in the world and Stewart had fallen foul of its exclusivity before, being refused a tee time when he was US Open champion.

It hosted championships but as a private club paid little attention to its public face. Its secretaries raised arrogant high-handedness to an art form and the stories are legion.

Your not-so-intrepid correspondent and a colleague of much more pioneering spirit put this edict to the test, accompanied by the reassuringly large and official figure of Michael Bonallack, secretary of the Royal and Ancient, and successfully breached the hallowed area. All we saw were two slightly bemused locker-room attendants but

BY PETER BALL

The opener was expansive from the start, hitting two fours in both the first two overs and racing to 41 out of 47 in the first eight. Raja's attempts to keep in step were less successful and, after surviving a half-chance to slip and a more genuine one to square leg, he was caught by Hughes, leaving at mid-off.

□ Aamer Sohail's double century in the Old Trafford Test match has lifted him to fourth place in the Coopers and Lybrand world ratings. Alec Stewart, who scored centuries in the first two Tests, has risen twelve places to No. 9.

PAKISTANE: First Innings

Asrar Sohail c Palmer b Botham	5
Ramiz Raja c Hughes b Brown	1
Azul Mahmud b Berry	1
Saleem Malik c Foranough b McCann	1
Javed Miandad c Foranough b Botham	2
Wasim Akram c Foranough b McCann	2
Mirza Khan c Larbee b McCann	1

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-58, 2-78, 3-135, 4-208, 5-234, 6-273, 7-275	
DOMINANT: McGinn 23-52-3, Brown 17-52-1; Botham 18-27-3; Barry 8-0-4	
J. Hughes 14-2-37-4; Sims 8-0-37-4	
DURHAM: Fast innings	
W Leicesters not out	
J D Genderson not out	
Extras (B & NB) 4	
Total (no wicket)	
D M Jones, P F W Parker, I Botham, P Briers, A R Powell, P J Barry, S M	

McEwen, S P Hughes and S J E Brown
Dal.

By JOHN GOODBODY

Just before midnight the

Longhurst said: "I must have been a wonderful time for these athletes, the experience of their lives. None of them have the money to pay for their costs and it will take two years for them to earn it." The six athletes will still compete at Gateshead on Friday. Longhurst said he had spoken to the BAF, which was "sympathetic", however, there was nothing more it could do to help.

to help.

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First-day draw, page 27
Champion's year, page 27

Ideal host: Prideaux gives the club a friendlier image

BARNET'S players have set their club until tomorrow to come up with their wages. On Monday, 20 of the third division club's players handed in a collective transfer request to their chairman, Stan *Flashman*, after discovering a shortfall in their money.

While the players trained yesterday, their manager, Barry Fry, said: "The chairman is coming down later in the week to sort everything out. He said it was a misunderstanding and everyone would be paid. The players are having a meeting with his wife, Helen, on Thursday. The players are adamant that unless it is sorted out they will go."

Back home Palace have had a £2 million-plus bid for the new Scotland forward, Duncan Ferguson, rejected by Dundee United a week after Sheffield United turned down £3 million for Brian Deane.

1000

The signing of the Dane, who can play on the right or centre of midfield, does not rule out Graham's longstanding interest in Geoff Thomas.

Jensen, who has won 43 caps for Denmark, scored the first goal against Germany in the European championship final. That was his second international goal; the other was five years previously. Jensen, who had been linked with Nottingham Forest, played in all five games in the championship against England, Sweden, France, Holland and Germany. He hit a post in the 0-0 draw against England.

Graham said: "I am

Jensen is the second player from Bronby and the Danish side to come to English football. He followed Peter Schmeichel, the goalkeeper.

The signing doubled the previous record transfer fee for City, whose manager, Denis Smith, said: "He is the player I've wanted all summer but if Arsenal had turned me down I was ready to look elsewhere."

هكذا من الاعمال

HOMES p7
Why do so few
women run
estate
agencies?

WOMEN p5
Equality to
kill? The
wartime
dilemma



LIFE & TIMES

WEDNESDAY JULY 15 1992

When history passed the ink-blot test

Waterman, Parker, Biro — all names that have written themselves into history. Stephen Bayley traces the development of the pen from a simple writing tool to a masterpiece of design

When a man first picked up a burnt stick and wrote on the wall of his cave he made one of the small yet significant achievements of which our material civilisation is comprised — and the pen he had invented is one of its great symbols.

Historically, ink storage was based on Egyptian and Roman designs, with interlocking goose quills inside a metal body, creating a filling chamber. Delivery was through ribs of goose, raven or swan quills or, occasionally gold, but both feather and metal lacked endurance.

Remedies were sought with precious stones, but these were too hard. (Those sceptical about the advantages of modern civilisation may reflect on the disagreeable experience of writing with a sap-phyre-tipped nib on coarse, porous paper, with an ink which refused to dry.) Then, in 1841, an Englishman called Malet developed an osmium-iridium tip soldered to a gold nib. This was the first important breakthrough in fountain pen design.

Most people asked to name the great pen manufacturers would say Waterman, Parker and Bic, but increasingly they would say Mont Blanc and Pentel, too. It is Waterman and Parker that constitute the "grandes marques" of pens: here were companies which emerged in the American 19th century, contemporaries of Sears-Roebuck, the railroads and the telegraph, when the search for efficiency was a romantic national priority. Reliable pens were a necessary part of streamlined offices: every clerk had to have one.

Lewis E Waterman's great achievements were to be confident enough to guarantee his pens, and to be bold enough to acquire the habit of sitting in a New York shop window demonstrating his products to a sceptical public. It is remarkable that it took until the 1880s (when the telephone, typewriter and the automobile had already been defined) for the first reliable, modern fountain pen, Waterman's "Ideal", to appear in American markets.

George S Parker followed Waterman into business, manufacturing fountain pens in Janesville, Wisconsin, but it was only in 1921 when the "Duofold" was introduced with a distinctive bright red barrel and cap that Parker's newly conspicuous product stole any commercial advantage. In 1937 the Parker name became synonymous with pens when the Parker 51 was introduced. Designed by Kenneth Parker, Ivan D Telf, Marlin Baker and Joseph Platt to commemorate the company's 51st birthday, the 51 is one of a handful of designs which define the mid century.

Parker made some half-hearted ergonomic claims for the design,

but the truth of the 51 is that it was a small masterpiece of streamlined modern styling. So completely did it summarise the technical and aesthetic achievements of industrial design that it was celebrated in the greatest 20th century art education book, the Bauhaus master Laszlo Moholy-Nagy's *Vision in Motion* (1947). This has sometimes led to the fallacious assumption that Moholy-Nagy was involved with the design. He was not, but he would have been proud to be.

Parker was soon producing a million 51s a year, yet it was always an exclusive product. The real proletarianisation of the pen occurred from two technical developments — one in South America, the other in Japan — which sidelined the traditional fountain pen and turned them into antiques. Laszlo Biro is one of those rare geniuses — like William Henry Hoover and Louis Chevrolet — whose surname became a generic for the popular product they developed. Biro left Hungary for Argentina, where in 1933 he patented a ballpoint pen with quick-drying ink which did not blot.

In 1945 the biro was being manufactured by the Escripen Company of Buenos Aires and the Miles Martin Pen Company in London. Biro's design was made disposable by Marcel Bich, whose original Biro-Bic Company introduced the Bic Crystal to Britain from France in 1958. "Un bic" is as French for "ballpoint pen" as a "biro" is in England.

In 1946, at the same time Soldiro Honda was strapping small engines onto bike frames and Akio Morita of TKK was wondering what good purpose he could find for a tape-recorder, Yokio Horie founded Pentel, a name, like Morita's Sony which used nicely corrupted English, in this case a combination of "pen" and "pencil". For a long time Pentel produced the sort of merchandise which made Made in Japan sound like me-too mediocrity until, in 1960, the first Pentel pen marker appeared. This was the original felt tip, a clever advance on traditional bamboo-based techniques, which used osmium tannin to feed ink from a dense tampon to a finer nib.

In 1963 came the Pentel sign pen, where chiselled fibre replaced traditional bamboo, giving a rapid flow of ink at any angle, and suddenly signwriting became clean and reliable. The achievement reflected Waterman's, but Pentel's great change came in 1970 with the introduction of the R50 ball Pentel, the green pen with a characteristic design around the end cap, which has now largely

replaced the biro as the universal global writing instrument. Using soluble, fade resistant ink, the cushioned alloy ballpoint offers an almost calligraphic variation in line width, depending on the pressure exerted.

Pentel's publicity says that since 1970 enough R50s have been made to allow five circumnavigations of the globe, but the real point about Pentel's success was indicated by the award in 1976 of the Deming Prize for "total quality control".

The very success of Pentel produced a reaction, since the problem with global products is that people will want something different. The capricious consumer, his basic handwriting needs satisfied, began to acquire a taste for exclusive fountain pens, ones which recaptured something of the trial and error experience of the past.

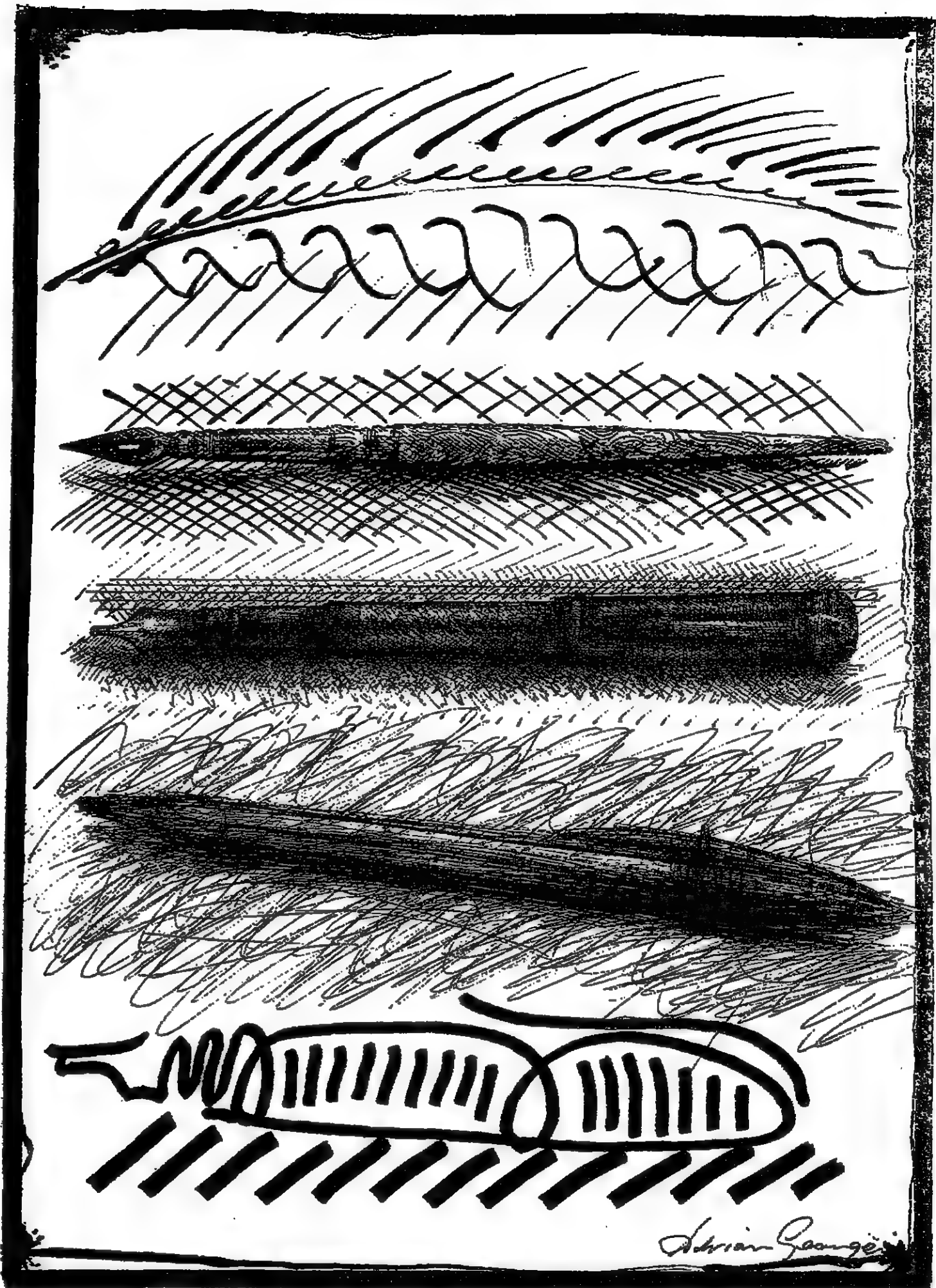
The pen may become one of the first products to refuse the verities of mass-production and re-establish the personal dimension in owning a product. It was actually Parker who took the first step away from pens as commodities. In 1954 the company introduced its biro, having waited nearly ten years for ballpoint technology to demonstrate its reliability.

The Parker ballpoint used a retractable ballpoint, with a nylon ratchet that ingeniously turned the "nib" with every retraction. This obviated the asymmetric wear which had bedevilled cheap bios.

Part of the appeal of the Parker 51 was that it had been the first thin pen. Some of the appeal of the present celebrity pen, the Mont Blanc Meisterstück, is that it is very thick.

It is not surprising that the fat, expensive and exclusive pen became as much a token of the 1980s as the neat, cheap and disposable Pentel, yet it is significant, beyond mere consumerist excess, that one offered flawless performance cheaply, the other made demands on its owners and was extremely pricey. Mont Blanc began business life in 1908 as the Simple Filler Pen Company in Hamburg. The toy model was the Mont Blanc (because it was the highest peak in Europe), the familiar white snowflake appearing on the end cap in 1913.

The original Mont Blanc was a copy of a Parker Duofold, but by 1934 Mont Blanc had introduced the screwthread piston filter, changed the company name to reflect its top product and added "4810" (the height of Mont Blanc



in metres) to its nibs, where it remains today.

It was from stylus, the Latin pen, that we derive our own word style. It is, perhaps, not surprising that the misleadingly straightforward device we use to intermediate between a thought in the head and a word on the page is one that carries a great deal of meaning. Handwriting, according to Goethe, is something which "magically calls a person to mind". Consumers realise this and the accumulating success of luxury pens from Parker, Waterman and Mont Blanc threatens some of the assumptions about mass-markets.

More than £200 is a lot to pay for a pen, when a functionally similar device can be bought for 50p, but

in troubled times more than £200 is not a lot to pay for something which adds a little magic even to signing the community charge cheque. In the future the restoration of such simple but fundamental pleasures will play an increasing role in commerce and manufacturing. The pen, once again, is a paradigm of industrial culture. It is not only mightier than the sword, it has replaced it as an item of day-to-day personal heraldry.

TOMORROW

Film: Catherine Deneuve in a sparkling new *Belle de Jour*

A cat's-eye view of human behaviour

When night falls and she doesn't come in for her tea, I usually start to worry. So I go outside and call for her (the old story), and then feel helpless when she still doesn't come. I tell myself that probably she is "eating out tonight" — because I know how easily she intimates herself into other houses, and then cades a meal by acting weak and pathetic. At the end of such an evening, she will come home to me in a tell-tale overexcited state, not really interested in food.

Still, I will say this for her: she always makes sure I'm all right. Out comes the tin-opener, and there's half a tin of Felix, a handful of Kitty Crunch for my little jaws to work on, even a tub of Sheba if she's been drinking. But it's not the food I am worried about. It's just that I am only properly happy when I know she is safe indoors, curled up asleep on that warm hairy rug of hers, her ears flicking contentedly as she dreams of Jeff Bridges.

She was 31 when I got her. Mangy and with a bit of a whiff, but also affectionate. She took time to settle down, and it was clear she had been badly treated in the past, because her mood swings were abrupt and inscrutable — one minute running about like a mani-

ac, the next flaked out in weird angular poses in random places on the carpet. But gradually I earned her trust (and she learned some basic grooming), and now she has this peculiar habit of rubbing her face against my leg, which is quite pleasant actually, though a bit of a nuisance when you are trying to walk downstairs.

To friends who haven't got one, I always say, "Get one". I mean it, no hesitation. Yes, they are selfish. Yes, they moult. Yes, they yowl a bit in the night-time and they make it difficult for you to go on holiday. But they make it up to you in so many ways. For one thing, they can sometimes be persuaded to pose with ribbons around their necks. And for another, they are absolutely fascinating to watch. For example, mine spends hour after hour just staring at a big box in the corner of the living-room, not moving an inch, but silently grinding her teeth and tensing her muscles as if to pounce. I have said it before and I'll say it again: I am convinced they can see things we can't see.

For about three years, actually, I had a pair — a male as well as a female — but the male disappeared one day last summer, as abruptly as he arrived, and I never found out what became of him. Run over, possibly. Or locked in a garage by

SINGLE LIFE

If only they could speak. Lynne Truss lets her pet have his say



mistake. The sense of loss was awful (that's the problem with getting too attached). They are so frightfully independent, yet incredibly stupid at the same time, so they run into danger while you sit at home worrying yourself demented. Anyway, my dilemma was should I get a new one immediately (friends said, "Get a younger one this time"? But I was worried how the female would react: she might

resent it. Certainly she got a bit thin and saggy when he first disappeared, and clawed at the windows rather pathetically. But now she is back to sleeping 20 hours a day, and quite often buries her face in a bowl of food, so I think she has probably fallen on her feet.

I have had her for six years, and she still surprises me. Her only unacceptable habit is that sometimes during the day she will suddenly drop whatever she is doing, dash for the door and disappear, and then an hour later return with all sorts of inedible rubbish — vegetables, pasta, washing powder — which she dumps on the doormat, looking pleased with herself. It happens about once a week.

Evidently this is standard behaviour, especially from childless females, and I ought to respond magnanimously to these offerings ("Muse! how lovely") rather than offend her. But it is so clearly a throwback to some primitive hunting-and-gathering instinct that it unsettles me completely. I just don't like to face up to the fact that, you know, deep down, she's an animal. "Look what I got," she trills, and starts spreading the stuff on the floor. "Oh yuk," I say. "Why ever did you bring home *joghurt*?" And I give her one of my looks.

Sorry, there's not much point to this. I just thought I'd fill you in. A couple of years ago, you see, she read a pile of books called things like *Catwatching* and *Do Cats Need Shrinkers?* and learned some quasi-scientific nonsense about cat behaviour that has honestly given me the pip. For example, she now believes that in the cat world it is a sign of friendship to narrow your eyes. I ask you. Round eyes means aggression, you see: while slitty eyes means "I'm just a sweet old pussycat and I'm your friend". Several times a day, then, she catches my eye deliberately and then squints. It gives me the screaming ab-tabs.

But on the other hand, how sweet of her to try to get an insight. She read somewhere else that cats respond at some deep anaxistic level if you lie on the floor, chest up. So she does this, too, and although I have no idea what animism is, I certainly appreciate a nice thick warm body to lie on, so I clamber aboard, no problem. And this is how I think I will leave you, actually: with me snoozing happily on my pet.

She is happy, lying here chest up, eyes a-squint, for she is cocooned in the pitiable belief that she is practising cat psychology, when in fact cat psychology is practising on her.



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LIFE & TIMES WEDNESDAY JULY 15 1992

Two-way Atlantic crossing

The Royal Shakespeare Company marks the Columbus quincentenary by premiering an epic play by the American dramatist Richard Nelson. Matt Wolf spoke to him

Christopher Columbus these days is less a historical figure than a one-man industry, as cultural events the world over reassess the Italian explorer 500 years after he "sailed the ocean blue". Two major films are en route, one directed by Ridley Scott and starring Gérard Depardieu, the other pairing Marlon Brando and Tom Selleck. BBC 2 continues to air the seven-part series *Columbus* and the Metropolitan Opera will launch Philip Glass's thematically related new opera, *The Voyage*, on — when else? — Columbus Day, October 14.

The theatre is making its own quincentenary contribution. Michele Celeste's *Columbus: Blooding the Ocean*, now at the Traverse Theatre in Edinburgh, views its eponymous traveller as the perennial outsider, and New York's alternative troupe, Hot Peaches, weighs in next week at the Drill Hall in London with Christopher Street *Columbus*, the title a cheeky nod to the gay bars of Greenwich Village.

But promising to occupy a category all its own is the Royal Shakespeare Company's mainstay event of the summer: Richard Nelson's epic *Columbus*, and the *Discovery of America*. It has a running time of three and a half hours and a cast of 26, headed by Jonathan Hyde.

Can the fascination of Columbus survive this attention? Revisionists stand by poised for battle, eager to amend the so-called "legend". His discovery of America, they say, triggered an experiment in genocide that should be revised, not celebrated. Nelson, by contrast, takes the ironist's perspective, standing outside the fray. An American dramatist now enjoying his third successive world premiere with the RSC, he values the Columbus saga for serving his affinity for ambitious and paradox-laden theatre, rather than for the kind of politically correct (or incorrect) point-scoring found elsewhere.

"He's sympathetic and he's foolish and he's sad and he's funny," Nelson, 41, says of his re-imagined Columbus, aware that his play's timing comes as a mixed blessing. "Most writers keep a little notebook of projects, and I've had a Columbus idea for about ten years. It was very

worrisome, far more frightening to do it in 1992 than in any other time. To be frank, it hooks my play into an event that it really isn't about.

"I stand clear of the ideological battle. The beginning point for me is this man who was in Spain and he was foreign and poor and he had never captained a ship in his life, and all of his charts and maps were wrong, and were proven wrong by scholars. How did this man with these credentials, or lack of credentials, gain a royal charter and set sail with three ships across the open sea? What one is trying to do is give a rich texture of an individual on a journey in his relationship to his world."

Columbus sounds in fact like the paradigmatic Nelson hero: a voyager adrift in an often alien social context, a world traveller ironically exiled from his own sense of self. One thinks of the naive American journalist plunged into Latin American politics in *Principia Scriptoria*, the play which marked Nelson's London debut in 1986, or the

Czech theatre director and his actress wife uprooted to a tiny Manhattan flat in *Between East and West*, seen in Hampstead the next year.

Nelson's two previous RSC commissions dealt with similar issues of dislocation. In *Some Americans Abroad* (1989), American academics on a theatre tour to England sentimentalise plays whose titles they cannot remember, and gather on Westminster Bridge in the rain to recite Wordsworth's poem about it. *Two Shakespearean Actors* the following season folded a love letter to the theatre within an examination of xenophobia run rampant, based on the riots that attended British actor William Macready's performance of *Macbeth* in New York in 1849.

At their worst, Nelson's plays come off as smug theses that never cohere into full-blooded drama; at their best, they offer a distinctly wry and expansive vision at odds with the narrowly conceived naturalism that dooms many American plays in London. Not for Nelson the family drama representing many a writer's starting point: "I don't think in those terms. I'm more interested in how I see other things."

Born in Chicago, Nelson was introduced to theatre via boyhood



Nelson: "I'm writing for a large canvas, and not a lot of American playwrights have that ambition"

trips to Broadway musicals with his mother, a former chorus dancer who gave up performing to raise two children. He won the playwrighting competition at Hamilton College in his fourth year, and had written "maybe 20" plays by the time he was 21. His professional debut came in 1975 in Los Angeles with *The Killing of Yablonski*, about the trial of union boss Tony Boyle. Three years later, he decided to enter the classical theatre, embarking on a concurrent career as a translator/adaptor with Molière's *Don Juan*.

The decision was crucial. "For what I wanted to say in the theatre I needed to find and deal in forms larger than just the last 20 years of American theatre, which was all one could really see in New York. With Molière or Goldoni or Chekhov, it's a

given that you have both the individual and the context for that individual. Very early on, I was interested in that conflict — if the world makes an impact on him or it doesn't, the successes and frustrations of it all. It's wonderful to see something one has heard about presented in a way that may be exciting and rich and new; that's what theatre is."

Nelson's theatre has proved adaptable to a variety of settings. The playwright notes proudly that he has had five shows on Broadway in the last eight years (among them the short-lived 1988 production of the musical *Chess*, for which he wrote a new book). Nelson enjoys a relationship with the RSC unique among American dramatists and, with Russian author Alexander Gelman, has written a comedy set during last summer's Moscow coup as a co-

commission of the RSC and the Moscow Art Theatre.

"It's something one has to train for," Nelson says of his interest in large-scale work well suited to Britain's subsidised theatre. And success here never hurts when it comes to productions back home. The Broadway staging of *Two Shakespearean Actors* this winter received five Tony nominations, including Best Play.

"I'm writing for a large canvas, and not a lot of American playwrights have that ambition. How could you begin to write a play like *Columbus* without a focus or a hope or a specific ambition of where you want the play done? The RSC's resources are part of the attraction. We found each other, and it's good in both directions."

● *Columbus*, and the *Discovery of America* is in preview and opens next Wednesday at the Barbican Theatre (071-638 8891)

RADIO REVIEW

Weir far from happy ever after

Robert Louis Stevenson never finished his novel *Weir of Hermiston*. Last Saturday afternoon, Radio 4 finished it for him. Stevenson's step-daughter made notes of what he intended the ending to be — but Robert Forrest's version went its own, quite different way.

It was certainly a powerful dramatisation, with a particularly strong portrayal of old Adam Weir, the hanging judge. Played by Tom Watson, he spoke in such broad Scots that I doubt if a single English listener understood every word he said; but there was no mistaking his sarcastic relish in sending the wicked to the gallows in Edinburgh in 1813.

Stevenson goes on to describe the rebellion of the sensitive young Archie Weir against his father's ways. In the nine chapters the novelist wrote, Archie is exiled to his father's lonely farm, falls in love with Christina, the sister of four Black Brothers of the moors, and has his first quarrel with her. Stevenson intended that she should be seduced by a university friend of Archie's, that Archie should kill the friend, that the Black Brothers should rescue him from prison and that he and Christina should escape to happiness in America.

Forrest gave his sequel a far harsher flavour. The seduction was a noisy date-rape among the heather. The rescue from prison was a bit rushed and the Black Brothers had no time to appear more than a fairly pale shade of grey. But the really bitter moment was the reunion of Archie and Christina after his rescue.

She tells him, hesitant but confident in his love, that she is pregnant. His reaction is very different from what she expects: he stares down at her hands, he does not raise his eyes to her face. It does not look as if they will be going to America, after all...

Stevensonians will have been disapproving. But RLS was growing palpably less sentimental in his last few years — and in my view, though he might not have written this ending, he would not have been in the least surprised by it.

Radio 5, the youth and sports programme, also has a line in drama. *The Wolfgang Chase* by Jerry Green, which

began on Monday, is something quite remarkable in that line. It is about a young music student who has his violin stolen in Paris and gets caught up in a story of skulduggery containing all the excitement in all the stories of skulduggery that ever were.

But simple though it is, it is done with extraordinary delicacy. It is as if it were at the same time a drama and a lesson in drama, carefully calculated to delight young people who have never met the form before. It is even, in the same breath, a lesson in French — with all the French phrases flung out by the characters deftly and plausibly repeated in English. Education without tears: someone really seems to have hit on a new formula.



Stevenson: growing less sentimental at the end

In fact it was interesting to contrast it with the following afternoon's *Thirty Minute Theatre* on Radio 4, *The Bagel Philosopher* by Katie Stiers. Here someone had merely hit on an old formula with a bit of top-dressing.

A young woman, whose doctor-father has run away from his family, gets a night job baking bagels, and gives up both career and men. It takes an ardent young graduate who has, in similar vein, become a postman to woo her and win her back.

That was all there was to it — no wit, no subtlety. The oddity was that an American voice — the bagel philosopher? — interrupted and droned platitudes about life at regular intervals. Perhaps the play was adapted from the American — the whole community sometimes seemed more Brooklyn Jewish than English. Anyway, this was simplicity in all its full tediousness.

DERWENT MAY

FRINGE THEATRE: Martin Hoyle reviews *Schmucks* at BAC in Battersea

Punchlines could hit harder

If Roy Smiles's two-act variation on a comic theme were condensed into one it would make an agreeable theatre club entertainment to be enjoyed after a bibulous dinner. As it is, an act of homage to Lenny Bruce and Groucho Marx, complete with re-enacted comedy routines, makes a belated bid for significance. The subsequent fittings over the psychological origin of comedy, its social functions and its relationship with cruelty come too late and look too tacked-on. The first half has spent so much time establishing the late comics' credentials and reminding us of their style that it resembles a separate, self-contained show.

James Helps's design ingeniously combines sordid bedsit, pizza house, the London skyline, a showbiz aura (up to the minute, to judge by the Royal Opera *Puritani* poster) and even, with the help of Ian Tyrrell's lighting, a corner of the Palladium stage — swagged curtain, proscenium arch and all. Joey Valls (the likable Malcolm Ridley) is a Jewish stand-up comedian, a rotten one if we are to believe him, and



William Marsh, Malcolm Ridley and Dave Mayberry

after hearing a soundtrack of his act, we do. His gloomy broodings are disturbed by the eruption on stage of two raunchy ghosts ("St. Julius and St. Leonard, patron saints of Jewish comics": Marx and Bruce) for it is they who advise Joey, to go on the town, get

drunk and quarrel. There is the fascinating stuff of drama in Bruce's drug addiction and fatal overdose in a public toilet, in Groucho's final isolation from his family. It all makes the writer's attempt to interest us in Joey's guilt — the non-achieving Jewish kid who

never even made his cancer-ridden father's funeral — look a trifle perfunctory.

The arguments about humour and suffering, and the two comics' reciprocal accusations of hypocrisy, are ideal material for a hard, compact two-hander. Groucho alleges that Bruce's satire had it easy in the indulgent 1960s; he counters charges of selling out by recalling the Marx Brothers' hard struggle to succeed in the Depression. He feels justified in mocking everything, slapping everyone down with a sneer.

The author, a performer himself, should take sides more openly. His opinions on the business are obviously worth hearing. But despite the pleasure of hearing "Lydia the Tanned Lady" or "The Spaniard that blighted my life" (Dave Mayberry does an adequate Groucho, warming up in the polemics) and being reminded of how harmless Lenny Bruce now sounds, the piece has a fatally soft centre. As one character puts it, after the duelling of a foul-mouth and a wisecracking mask, "suddenly we're in the middle of a Frank Capra movie".

ARTS BRIEF

Writers' forum

NORTH WEST Playwrights' Workshops, based at Manchester's Contact Theatre, is celebrating its tenth anniversary as one of the country's leading platforms for new writing with a two-week festival of plays, workshops and discussions, starting tomorrow. Founded when there was virtually no new work being produced in the area, NWPW now has an annual budget of £50,000 and funds bursaries and residencies for new playwrights.

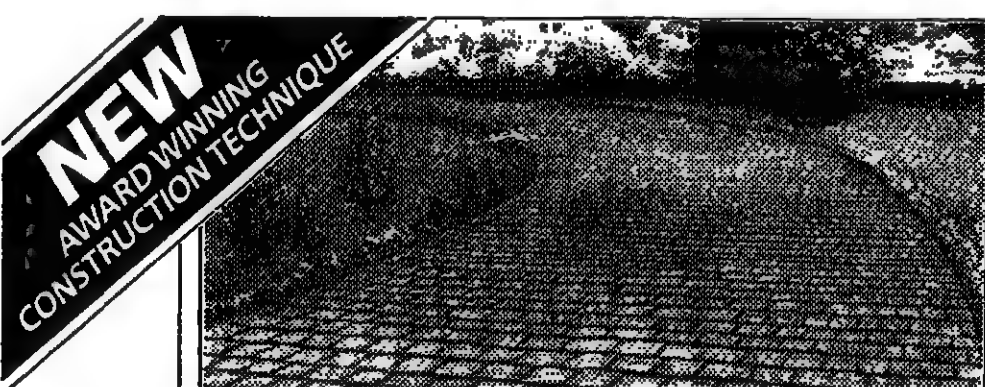
Five new plays get several days of workshops by professional actors and directors and are then presented as script-in-hand performances. Playwrights chairing events include David Edgar, Trevor

Griffiths, Louise Page, Peter Flannery and Charlotte Keatley. Further details on 061-274 4400.

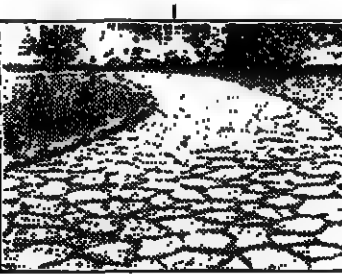
Last chance...

THE collections of the Corporation of London are a curious mixture of historical relics, like the First Charter granted by William the Conqueror in 1067, and artworks acquired by gifts, bequest or (occasionally) purchase. "The Celebrated City" at the Barbican Art Gallery until Sunday (071-638 4141) includes the whole of the 1987 bequest from Lord Samuel of Wych Croft: more than 80 17th-century Dutch paintings, among them a famous Hals, *The Merry Lute Player*. Also on view are many of the finest works by the Pre-Raphaelites and their contemporaries.

● Art in Paris: see European Arts, page 4



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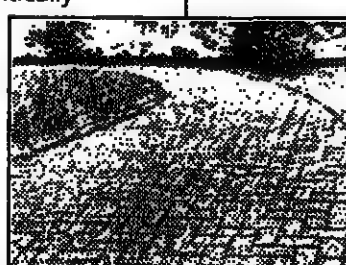
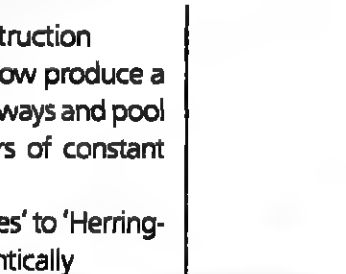
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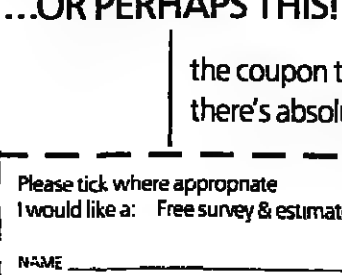
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What, are you stepping westward?

John Russell
Taylor visits
some art shows
outside Paris and
comes across
unexpected treasure



FOR outsiders, Paris bulks if anything larger in the image of France than London does in the image of Britain. But that is by no means the favoured idea of the French authorities, not only does regionalism thrive, but from the centre there is a strong impulse towards decentralisation and devolution. So much so that, for instance, the national collection of prints and drawings is at Gravelines, not in Paris, while the National Museum of the Renaissance is in Evreux and the National Museum of Antiquities in St-Germain-en-Laye.

In the way of exhibitions, also, the regional museums take a strong line, especially in the West. Often the subject chosen has, as one might expect, important local connections. But not necessarily so. The only reason that a major retrospective of the now largely forgotten painter Henri Gervex starts its tour at the Musée des Beaux-Arts de Bordeaux is to be more precise, at its temporary exhibition space, the Galerie des Beaux-Arts is that Gervex's most famous painting, *Rolla*, is in the museum's collection. A research student interested in Gervex thought it a good place to start, and from that gradually evolved the idea of a total reevaluation.

Gervex is certainly ripe for reevaluation. He is remembered, if at all, as an academic painter when the initiative was with the Impressionists, an artist whose big sensation was ethical rather than aesthetic. *Rolla*, the sensation in question, owed much of its fame to having been removed from the Salon of 1879 on grounds of immorality. In fact, for all its reputation for shocking realism, it is an illustration to a fatalistic poem by Musset. It appears to be a scene after a night of guilty passion: a nude woman does luxuriate, her garments tossed on the floor, while her lover, in his shirt-sleeves, looks back at her from an open window; the room is suffused with glimmering morning light.

Although Gervex went on to paint social-realist works in the 1880s, then to become a successful painter



Rolla by Henri Gervex: the painting that shocked France in 1879 — but not for the same reason that the canvases of the Impressionist painters did

of society in a more Proustian sense of the term around the turn of the century, as well as a sought-after decorator of grand restaurants, town halls, casinos and such, he was in himself a good example of how artistic circles we suppose to have been totally separate were in fact inseparably interlarded. He was a friend of Zola and Maupassant. He was also closely associated with the Impressionists: not only the socially prominent ones such as Manet and Degas, but also the working-class Renoir. Indeed, there is much in his work reminiscent of the earlier Tintoretto, a society painter and friend of the Impressionists without noticeably sharing their aesthetic.

These days, few are likely to turn up their noses at even his most shamelessly *mondain* works. Some of his portraits — the full-length figure of his wife standing in front of a rust-coloured curtain, for instance — have a panache reminiscent of early Sargent. The works associated with his visit to Russia to paint the coronation of Nicholas and Alexandra in 1896 range from the grand *pièces d'occasion* to exquisitely deli-

cate landscapes. And the evocations of the world of Proust are as compelling in their way as the earlier pictures of workers hauling coal or the poor waiting at the benefit office are in theirs. If taste today can extend to the works of painters such as the two principal decorators of the Paris Opéra, Baudry and Delaunay (both recently given major survey-shows), there must be a place for Gervex.

Jean Lurcat did not have much to do with the western city of Angers during his lifetime, but the Musée Jean Lurcat et de la Tapiserie Contemporaine happens to be there, so that it offers a natural focus for nationwide celebrations this year of the centenary of his birth. He was by nature an inclination a national rather than a local artist: indeed, through his tapestries he found a wider fame than most of his contemporaries, though of a rather different sort. However, he began as a painter, continued to paint on and off, even when he was most intensely involved with the tapestries, and

ended as a painter, taking up his brush again with renewed enthusiasm in the last decade of his life.

As a designer of tapestries he managed to impose his idiosyncratic style on several generations of other workers in the field, if not to the point of total subservience, at least to the extent that Lurcat's feathers, flames and flowers, not to mention more transcendental versions of the same in overtly religious works, became universally recognised as the hallmark of modern French tapestry. Through gifts to visiting heads of state and major commissions for public spaces, secular and devotional, Lurcat became almost the laureate of France during the De Gaulle years, though his widow insists that the two men did not know each other personally. But even in tapestries he had his more private side, and this comes to the fore in the paintings. They begin a touch surreal, a touch whimsical (a lot of lonely fishermen on the empty seashore) and when he takes up gouache again after the second world war they seem for a while merely decorative diversions. But

then in the last few years they blaze out in vibrant colour, recalling the subject-matter of the early work but with increased authority.

Though this centenary exhibition is mainly devoted to the paintings, the tapestries being fully covered elsewhere, especially at Aubusson where most of them were made, in the Lurcat museum they are right next to the medieval hospital building which permanently houses his climatic work, the series of large tapestries entitled *Le Chant du Monde* which bring all his themes together in a sort of grand finale.

Curiously enough, the other artist prominently honoured in a museum of western France, Edward Burne-Jones, is also remembered today at least as much for his decorative works — designs for tapestry, stained glass, book illustrations — as for his paintings. The reason for a major exhibition of his drawings being at the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Nantes is rather tenuous: however, the recent acquisition by the museum of his portrait

of Lady Frances Balfour (never exhibited and when bought still belonging to the sitter's family, which lives near Nantes) seems like a good excuse for what is said to be the first chance ever for France to see a one-man show of his work.

All the drawings come from the amazing holdings of Burne-Jones in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. They include most of the original designs for wood blocks in the Kelmscott Chaucer, designs for stained glass and tiles, and preparatory studies for many of his major paintings, such as *The Beguiling of Merlin* and *Love and the Pilgrim*. These latter may lose something of their effect for a public not familiar with the final works, but there are still manifold beauties to cement yet another cross-Channel cultural link.

Henri Gervex is at the Galerie des Beaux-Arts, Bordeaux (56 90 91 40) until August 30. Lurcat, Burne-Jones and the Musée Jean Lurcat et de la Tapiserie Contemporaine, Angers (41 87 41 06) until September 27. Burne-Jones 1833-1898 is at the Musée des Beaux-Arts de Nantes (40 41 65 65) until July 27. Telephone numbers should be preceded by 010 33.

ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

● **BERLIN:** The new season of concerts at the refurbished Philharmonie begins on September 5 when Claudio Abbado conducts the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra in a programme featuring the soprano Marjana Lipovsek. In the same week, Simon Rattle conducts two concerts comprising works by Berg (*Drei Bruchstücke aus Wozzeck*) and Suk (*Asrael Symphony*). On October 2, 3 and 4 Cheryl Studer and Andreas Schmidt are soloists in Brahms's *Requiem*; and Jessye Norman and Siegfried Jerusalem appear together in recitals on Nov 4 and 6.

● **BERLIN:** Philharmonisches Orchester, Matthäikirchstrasse 1. Tel: (010 4930) 2548800.

● **MARCIAC:** This small town in the Midi-Pyrénées opens its church to negro spirituals and its Hôtel de Ville to "Jazz en liberté" in a week of jazz which sees visits from John Hendricks, the Tommy Flanagan Trio, Wallace Davenport and his New Orleans All Stars, culminating in a homage to Benny Carter on the last night.

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● **PARIS:** Jacques Lasalle directs two rarely performed Molière plays. *La Comtesse d'Escoarbons* satirises provincial pretensions when a woman believes she has three suitors but two turn out to be deceiving her. *Georges Dandin* centres on a rich farmer married to a girl who is noble but poor.

Comédie Française, 1 place Colette, Paris. Tel: (010 33) 40150015. In the repertoire until end of July; then September-December.



Markus and Karlheinz Stockhausen (see Warsaw)

● **PARIS:** Why should Columbus get all the attention just because it is the 500th anniversary of his attempt to reach the Indies? With the aid of Portugal, Paris redresses the balance with a major show concerning Portugal's successful voyages to the Far East, and their cultural repercussions during the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Starting porcelain, golden brocades and metalwork.

Musée National des Arts Asiatiques, 6 place d'Iéna, Paris. Tel: (010 33) 47236165. Until August 31.

● **UTRECHT:** The Holland Early Music Festival, held in the churches across the town of Utrecht, covers music from the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the Baroque, the Classical and Early Romantic Period. This year it has a Spanish and Portuguese theme, giving prominence to music recently rediscovered from ancient archives. The opening concert offers a cross-section of music by J.S. Bach, Biber, Corelli, Beethoven, and a Spanish programme of Mudarra and Ortiz, with performances by Tragicomedia and the Amsterdam Baroque Choir and Orchestra under Ton Koopman. Later appearances by Tafelmusik Baroque Orchestra from Toronto, Hesperion XX (which specialises in the Spanish repertoire), Cappella Musicale di San Petronio and Concerto Köln. There is also an international harp symposium.

Central Festival Box Office, Utrecht, Post Box 734, NL-3500 AS Utrecht. Tel: (010 3130) 340981/3132799/312791. August 28-September 6.

● **WARSAW:** The 35th International Festival of Contemporary Music is dominated by the music of Stockhausen this year with three programmes performed by Karlheinz himself, his son Markus and other members of his family. There is a new work by Ukrainian-born composer Leonid Hrabovsky given by the Kiev Opera House Orchestra, and two concerts by the outstanding Kronos Quartet (performing works by Marais, Zorn and Sculthorpe). Other appearances by the Ensemble Contrechamps from Geneva, The Hilliard Ensemble in an all-Pärt programme, Makiyevich conducts the Sinfonia Varsovia, in works by Penderecki, Kurtág and Szymanowski.

Festival Office, Rynek Starożytności 27, PL 00-272 Warsaw. Tel: (010 48) 310607. September 17-28.

Perspectives on Spoleto: three *Times* critics at the Festival of the Two Worlds

The town Menotti rebuilt

In any other context, a Scottish aristocrat got up like a Druid reciting mystical verse would appear ridiculous. However, at a banquet for 300 people held in Spoleto's magnificent Piazza Duomo, the Earl of Haddington's gesture seemed entirely appropriate to everyone.

The occasion was the 81st birthday of Gian Carlo Menotti, the man who transformed the decrepit Umbrian hill town into a thriving art centre. Guests wore wreaths of intertwined oak leaves.

Over the past 35 years theatricality has been the key to the success of Menotti's Festival of the Two Worlds. Beside the cathedral stands the Caio Melisso theatre where midday chamber music recitals are held.

It is an exquisite late 17th-century theatre rescued by the maestro in the late 1950s from its sad fate as a shabby cinema. To hear a teenage violinist scamp through arrangements by Fritz Kreisler against the florid backdrop of this theatre's auditorium is to understand *jolie de vivre*.

The façade of the larger mid-19th century Teatro Nuovo is as undistinguished as that of any provincial theatre on the continent. But inside the opulence of La Scala has been reproduced in miniature. This year's productions of *Die Meistersinger* and Donizetti's *Il Duca d'Alba*, could not have found a more



Spoleto on its Umbrian hilltop: its churches and theatres are splendidly restored

sympathetic setting (see below). It is not, however, Spoleto's purpose-built theatres alone that make this festival unique. While elsewhere in central Italy, Romanesque and Baroque churches decay, Spoleto's churches have been restored thanks to the festival. Now, for example, the austere medieval church of Sant'Eufemia is requisitioned for small exhibitions, while the later San Nicola is temporarily converted into a theatre.

Not often can a 14th-century church have witnessed the provocative nudity which is the staple of the Bill T Jones Dance Company from Chicago. In a dance work called *Last Supper at Uncle Tom's Cabin*

which tackles head on the issues of Aids and racism, the entire cast eventually confronts the audience stark naked. In spite of the licence allowed by Spoleto authorities, the San Nicola event — perhaps, also, because of the anti-Papal taunts in its accompanying text — proved too much. After two performances it was decreed that genitalia were to be covered.

The visual arts benefit no less from their settings than the performing arts. This year's flagship exhibition comprises paintings and drawings by Gustave Moreau borrowed from the Paris museum dedicated to the symbolist painter. It is a fine selection, emphasising the

artist's use of photographs and preliminary drawings for oil paintings. It is at the Palazzo Rucellai, Aronni till September 6.

No individual space in Spoleto, however, bears comparison in terms of architectural drama with the cathedral square. On Sunday, in front of the renaissance portico of the building in which the artist Francesco Lippi is buried, Italy's *bel mondo* gathered en masse for a performance of Haydn's *Creation*. It may not have been exactly the venue Haydn envisaged, but it made for an unforgettable event.

ANDREW GIBBON
WILLIAM WARD

Viva Visconti

NOW in its 35th annual edition, Gian Carlo Menotti's brainchild is grand enough to get self-referential. Luchino Visconti's celebrated 1959 production at Spoleto of Donizetti's rarely-performed opera, *Il Duca d'Alba*, has been revived by Visconti's principal assistant, Filippo Sanjust.

Sanjust makes use of two of the most remarkable aspects of Visconti's original production, which were the original 1882 stage sets, unearthed in a state of miraculous preservation in a Rome theatre, and his clever pastiche of *fin de siècle* melodrama.

Sanjust's necessarily secondhand direction and the awkwardness of some singers at times conspires to bring this revival close to parody, but it is promptly saved by the remarkable young tenor Cesar Hernandez and the positively aro-

bic Italian conductor Alberto Maria Giuri.

The latter coaxes memorable performances not only from the youthful Spoleto Festival Orchestra but also from the Westminster Choir, whom many would consider the real stars of this year's festival.

Two young British artists also made their mark. The Eshetu, born in London but living in Rome, is often hailed as Italy's best video-maker, and he received an enthusiastic reception for his dazzling mosaic of a docu-biography of the choreographer Lindsay Kemp, *Travelling Light*, which is also slated for the London Film Festival this November.

Meanwhile, one of the Gerald Scarfe-like drawings from Mancunian David Hughes's one-man show received the supreme Spoleto accolade, of gracing the official festival poster, which in Italy has all the collector kudos of the Pirelli calendar.

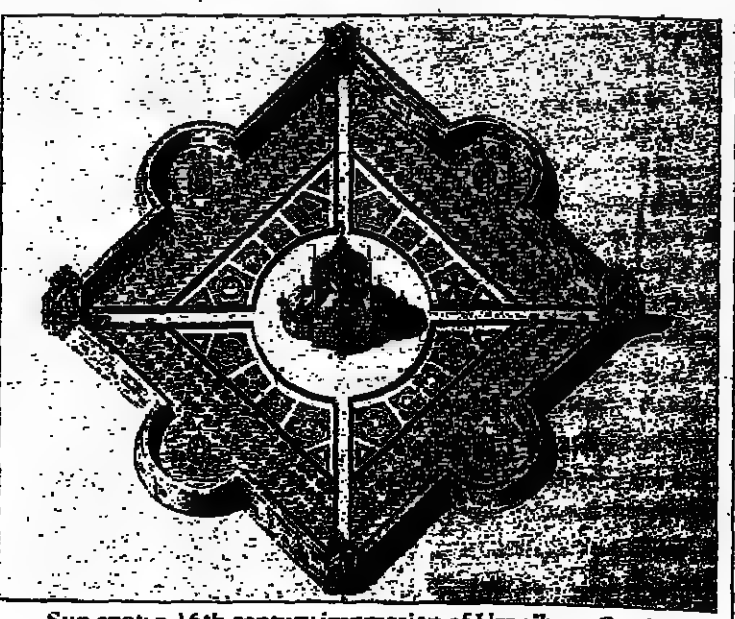
WILLIAM WARD

Young masters

IT HAS always been the main aim of Spoleto's Festival of Two Worlds to find and foster young talent, and with this year's *Die Meistersinger* von Nürnberg it hit the jackpot. The letter of the vast score was scrupulously respected, and its spirit overflowed with vitality and spontaneity such as one rarely finds in major opera houses.

Music director Spiros Argiris has made a specialty of challenging the young American musicians who make up the Spoleto Festival Orchestra with complex works, and this *Meistersinger* is the crowning achievement of a string of recent successes including *Salome* and *Elektra*. Right from the overture — ripe and rolling but airily open-textured — it is clear that Argiris has an exceptional rapport with his players: the beautifully played wind solos, for example, are always

NIGEL JAMIESON



Sun spot: a 16th-century impression of Uraniborg Castle

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MODERN TIMES: WOMEN 5

Is the battle lost if feminists go to war?

Linda Grant on fighting for your rights and fighting for your country

During the Gulf war, the writer Joan Smith was promoting her book *Misogyny in the United States*. At a feminist radio station in Berkeley, California, station staff were wearing T-shirts which parodied popular slogans such as "You wouldn't understand, it's a Jewish thing" or "You wouldn't understand, it's a Black thing". This one read, referring to the war, "You wouldn't understand, it's a dick thing".

The reader of the woman's chest was meant to understand that militarism is beyond the female understanding. That weapons are playthings for little boys who never grew up (expressed in the slogan "take the toys away from the boys"), or worse, a substitute for male anxiety about penis size.

Yet it was during the Gulf war that women in the military clamoured loudest in this century for the right to join the men in combat. About 40,000 American and 800 British female members of the military served in the Gulf. They showed the world that women pilots in the US forces could run flight operations, undertake helicopter missions, be captured and be killed, like Major Marie Rossi, the lead pilot of a group of Chinook helicopters with the 101st Airborne who flew three missions in the first 24 hours of the war until her death, dozens of flights later, when she hit a tower in northern Saudi Arabia.

The Gulf war heightened the debate about women in the forces by moving from the hypothetical to the actual. What women might do was replaced by what they did. Male voices which insisted that women's role was to stay at home, to nurture and to mother were ridiculed. The argument that women were somehow biologically programmed not to be aggressive was dismissed as the worst form of sexist determinism.

Yet that view has been widespread this century, not only among the dinosaurs who still believe that women's place is in the home. It reached fever pitch only a decade ago in the views of the women protesters of Greenham Common. During the Falklands war the two iconic representations of the opposing view of women's role in war were seen in the depiction of Margaret Thatcher, like a combination of Boudicca and Britannia aboard a tank and the grandmothers of Greenham, pinning tampons, nappies and recipes to the perimeter fences of cruise missile sites.

Jill Liddington, the author of *The Long Road to Greenham: Feminism and Anti-Militarism in Britain Since 1820* (published by Virago) argues that Greenham was only the latest expression of a feminist commitment to pacifism that began at the beginning of the 19th century when Ann Knight, a Quaker, wrote that women's suffrage would bring peace and women in parliament would "soon take the tools of murder from the hands of her brute force brother and he would learn war no more".

Just before the first world war a maternalist strand in the suffragette movement argued that women's responsibilities as "mothers of the race" would naturally make



A woman at war: Nevenka Sisak, a 38-year-old mother of two children, at the controls of an anti-aircraft gun in Croatia

them averse to war, whose "pomp and pride of uniforms, gold lace, medals and pensions are for men". On the eve of the second world war, Virginia Woolf wrote in the feminist polemic *Three Guineas*, "if you insist on fighting to protect me or 'our' country, let it be understood, soberly and rationally between us, that you are fighting to gratify a sex instinct which I cannot share".

Greenham grew out of the eco-feminism popular in America in the 1970s. Ms Liddington points out in her book, "Bad" was male, science, high technology, centralisation, power, violence, oppression. "Good" was female, nature, low technology, nurturing, spirituality, ancient mythologies, the oppressed. Men and their war machines were destroying Mother Nature. The Greenham camp became increasingly taken over by new age feminist mystics, who renamed the gates of the camp with the colours of the rainbow.

Nonetheless, Greenham captured the imagination of ordinary women throughout Britain who had previously had nothing to do with feminism. It spoke particularly to mothers anxious for the future of their children. Greenham really did seem to epitomise a national female anxiety about war, an affirmation of the right to life. So strong was the pacifist resurgence that Lady Olga Maitland founded Woman and Families for Defence in response to what appeared to be a tide of female revulsion against government defence policies.

Feminists of the later 1980s and early 1990s, however, have felt increasingly alienated from the typecasting they see Greenham imposing. Naomi Wolf, the author of *The Beauty Myth*, is in favour of

'No-one has a monopoly of peaceful or aggressive instincts'

women taking their place in the US military, beside men. "No-one has the monopoly of peaceful or aggressive instincts," she says, pointing out that during the first world war women handed out white feathers to men who were not in uniform. "Women do have a precious historical tradition of nurturing and the world needs that but we should also abandon the mythologising of that as sentimental vision."

Women who join up envisage a career, training, and maybe some excitement if a war does break out. Doing what is already perceived as a man's job, they increasingly want to be equal to men in every activity, including killing. They may point to the thousands of women who fought in countless wars this century, as guerrilla fighters. But those are not women who would ever have thought of a military career if war had not come to them. In Vietnam, they engaged in hand to hand combat in the jungle, laid mines in the cities and executed raids from secret tunnels.

During the revolutions in Iran and Nicaragua, women strapped on rifles, left their homes and went to war, and the same is beginning to happen in the Balkans. War on the doorstep can deaden normal

instincts and provoke fierce idealism. Female Vietnamese commanders I met in 1989 said that it was the experience of seeing their families killed by carpet bombing and napalm attack that had led them to take up arms. One recalled stumbling over a dead mother killed by a bomb, with her living baby still trying to suck at her breast. The experience led her, two months later and still aged only 17, to plant a mine at a press conference, killing 15 people. Seventeen years after the war ended, with her rusted medals kept in a makeup bag, she is a housewife in Saigon.

The image of the guerrilla chick has always been glorified and eroticised by the male left along with other images of women as warriors: that of the terrorists like the women in Italy's Red Brigades or the male-female partnership of the Baader-Meinhof gang in Germany. Ms Wolf believes that these images were acceptable to the male left because they transferred woman's traditional sacrifice for her children to a sacrifice for the nation.

Ms Wolf's support for women's entry into the forces is based on the observation that in the US, the military has been virtually the only route out of poverty for the country's African-Americans, culminating in Colin Powell's elevation to Joint Chief of Staff. It is now seen among working-class women, she says, as a similar way to get scientific training and status which is denied elsewhere. More importantly, however, she believes that women in the army are changing the army. "I don't think that women have any essential milk of human kindness

running through their bodies," she says. "But our culture of negotiation is going to make the world much safer when women are in 50 per cent of the leadership positions."

Joan Smith, whose book investigated the anatomy of male violence, also believes that there is no essential difference between men and women when it comes to aggression, citing Mrs Thatcher, "who happily led us into the Falklands". She argues that the notion of women entering the military attacks the very justification for war. "Society tells soldiers that they are killing people to protect their women at home. To have the women in the trench with you raises quite starkly the question of what you are doing there."

She believes that the cold war psychodrama into a state of aggressive readiness for battle that never came. "If you don't take that aggression out on the enemy, you turn it onto women," she says. She is concerned, however, that military culture is so macho, so hostile a place for women that those who do try to take their place beside men will find it sufficiently unpleasant they will be forced out "and men will say, I told you so".

The conflict in what is left of Yugoslavia seems like a textbook example of the kind of war that has been fought in Europe since the middle ages, with plenty of opportunity for death in various brutal ways. According to one former mercenary, it is the most popular war among his kind since Vietnam. It remains to be seen what place there will be in it for women, or what effect it will have on those in the forces who believe in women's equal right to kill.

At the heart of a nation

Anxiety is growing over the abortion policies of Poland's new premier

Hanna Suchocka, is the first woman prime minister in Poland, where the women's movement is still in its infancy, and is seen as both a role model for her sex and a threat to their freedom.

The prime minister, who is professor of law at the Catholic University in Lublin, is heavily backed by the Roman Catholic church. Her cabinet contains five ministers from the Christian National Union, the church's political voice.

This is of great concern to feminists in Poland, where the church is backing a campaign to overturn the communist-era law permitting abortion on demand. Miss Suchocka is one of only seven deputies from the liberal Democratic Union to sign a restrictive replacement that would permit abortions only in the case of rape, incest or threat to the mother's life, and which would jail those convicted of helping a woman to obtain an abortion not meeting these criteria. The measure is expected to be debated in parliament next week.

The prime minister makes no bones about the fact that her philosophical values are based on church doctrine. However, she sidesteps the abortion issue. "It is very difficult to suspend one's beliefs," she says, but adds: "The parliament will decide. The government will not interfere."

Barbara Labuda, another democratic deputy and the head of the women's parliamentary caucus, says: "Women all over Poland are afraid she will put on pressure to implement such a law. She was strongly supported by the church and the [Catholic] caucuses only because she supported the anti-abortion law."

Miss Suchocka is the fourth woman to have a leading role in the four governments since the end of communist rule in Poland in 1989. The country's male-dominated political scene defers to Miss Suchocka — a phenomenon she may be able to use to her advantage. "I will be more supportive, because she is a woman," pledged an enthusiastic President Lech Walesa.

Miss Suchocka says: "I think my colleagues look at me more closely, asking, 'Will she yield, will she break up, will I be able to manipulate her?' I am treated as something extraordinary. This is an additional burden. I have to prove myself but still be myself."

She is a specialist in constitutional matters, citizens' rights and minority issues. Fluent in German, French and English, she is also the vice-president of the parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe.

which she is said to admire for its efficient organisation, in contrast to the loquacious Polish Sejm (lower house), in which she is a deputy.

Her name came as a surprise when she emerged two weeks ago as a possible compromise leader in a country racked by political instability since the October 1991 parliamentary elections, which seated an unmanageable 29 political parties in the Sejm.

One of Miss Suchocka's greatest admirers, Jacek Kuron, a long-time Solidarity activist, who is now her labour minister, said her name arose as an emergency candidate inside her party, the Democratic Union, "because she is from outside all the alignments".

Hanna Suchocka (pronounced soo-hohts-kah) comes from the Wielkopolska region in western Poland, an area once under Prussian domination, with decades of tradition in banking, industry and brisk competition with the Germans in the area. She was born in Pleszew, a town of about 20,000 near Poznan, in 1946. Her grandmother was minister for women's affairs in Poland's first independent government in 1919 under Ignacy Jan Paderewski. Both her parents were pharmacists.

She shares a flat in Poznan with her dog Zuli ("hooligan"), tactfully described by one magazine as "multiracial" in order to avoid using the word mongrel, with its derogatory connotations in Polish.

In 1980, she became a deputy in the Sejm for the Democratic Alliance, one of the satellite parties allied with the PZPR, the Polish communist party. It was not long, however, before she began taking an independent position during some of the parliamentary debates. In 1984, she quit the Democratic Alliance and joined the Solidarity movement.

"Her strong point is that she stands for certain values and lives up to them," says her good friend, Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz, now the head of the National Bank of Poland. "She proved that in the 1980s, when courage was not so cheap and she did not have a husband to support her."

Anna Popowicz, the former campaigner for women and family rights, whose post went in February, believes it is certain that Miss Suchocka will become a symbol of success for Polish women, encouraging them to become more active in politics and social work. "But," she says, "I am not sure whether women's rights will benefit."

PATRICIA KOZA



Traditional values: many women fear Hanna Suchocka's views.

Vivien Cherry is the only female skipper in a round-the-world race, and her sponsors are delighted

When Vivien Cherry took the job of skipper in one of the ten identical yachts which will set out this autumn to race round the world in the British Steel Challenge, she knew that she would be more in the spotlight than any of her nine rivals. If her boat, Coopers & Lybrand, does well, her success will be greeted with congratulations which will carry overtones of condescending surprise: if she and her crew arrive low down the field, there will be some whispers of "I told you so".

She is the only woman skipper in a contest which promises to be one of the most arduous ocean races ever sailed — and therefore one of the most complex and stamina-demanding sporting events of any kind. The course of the eight-month race will be the round Cape Horn "the wrong way". The boats will sail against the prevailing wind and current.

Victory will go to the crew which has been most cunning or luckiest in reading the weather, and most unrelenting in responding to minute changes in conditions. In the past, ocean races have sometimes been decided by margins of seconds.

age round the world in 1977-78. Tracy Edwards led the all-woman crew of Maiden to victory in its class in the two toughest legs of the 1989-90 Whitbread race. But only one in seven of the 179 crew members in this year's race are women, a proportion that broadly mirrors numbers among the 400 original applicants.

On Monday the ten 67ft cutters finished a week-long race from the Solent to the Fastnet rock and back, by way of the western tip of Brittany. Coopers & Lybrand came in sixth. Functionally speaking, the outing was an extra, more extended, training run for crews, some of whose members had done little or no sailing before being picked for the contest three years ago. It has always been central to the concept of the race, devised by the round-the-world yachtsman Chay Blyth, that it gives a chance to dreamers with a longing for adventure and self-discovery, who come from outside the closed circle of committed racing types.

The preliminary race had a further function: to catch a few headlines and raise public interest in the main event. Ocean racing today is a sport with proven dividends for sponsors. Even in a recession, backers for each of the ten boats built by British Steel have come forward.

When Tracy Edwards was trying to raise sponsorship for

Sex matters at sea



In command: Vivien Cherry on board her yacht

her Whitbread race challenge, 300 British companies turned her down before Royal Jordanian Airlines stepped in at the last moment. Maiden's success transformed corporate perceptions, and the orga-

nisers of this year's race were aware from the start that there would be publicity to be earned if they could find a female skipper. The management consultant Coopers & Lybrand must have been well

satisfied when names were drawn out of a hat and Ms Cherry was assigned to them.

"I always knew there would be slightly more difficulty for me because I would be in a spotlight," says Ms Cherry, who is small and quiet-voiced, with an air of being as well able to take a media blitz in her stride as a gale. "I haven't really found it is an issue, but I suppose there must be pressure to some extent — from outside the boat, and also inside it, just because you're different. I'm sure there will be a degree of difficulty, but we're going to make it work."

"Once we are out there and its blowing 50 knots, and we're all cold, wet and tired, it will be the same for everyone. Some of the crew are quite chuffed because they know that the boat with a woman skipper will be more noticeable."

She will be in charge of a crew of three women and 11 men. The responsibilities of command do not seem to oppress her. But if she has that hunger to win which is said to be part of the equipment of a successful competitor, she does not wear it on her sleeve. "For me, the main challenge is that we are setting out to complete something, and everyone will win if they achieve it."

runs in pipes and ducts underneath the floorboards. "I was in charge of a small maintenance team — but a boat with a crew of 14 is very different. That's the thing that has taken most adjusting to."

She did not become seriously interested in offshore sailing until 1981, when she was a student of 21, and her father offered to buy her a week's course in navigation. "It blew a gale all week, and I loved it. Since then I've done a lot of single-handed and short-handed sailing. I have done one single-handed transatlantic race and a two-handed race round the British Isles."

She is used to making long ocean passages, but the diplomacy of being in charge of a crew of keyed-up individuals of all ages and backgrounds will be a new challenge. "It is not bad weather that will be the test for them, so much as the experience of sustained sailing for weeks on end. Most of them don't know what that will be like."

"The real shock will be when it's over, and life as we will have known it for eight months will stop. There will be jobs to look for, relationships to pick up. After this, we should have the self-discipline to cope. But it's a situation we can't fully foresee because one thing is certain — when we have been through it, all of us will have changed."

GEORGE HILL

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More than a game: with as much at stake off the field as on it, Cameroon's tour to South Africa finally woke the politicians up to the consequences of their rhetoric

Striking gold in Soweto

Football was one of the first sports to integrate in South Africa.
Arthur Goldstuck reports on its re-admission into the world arena

Bill Shankly once said that football is not a matter of life and death — it is much more important than that. If ever those words became prophetic, it was in South Africa this month.

As negotiations for a democratic constitution collapsed, and as the government and the African National Congress (ANC) traded blame for township massacres, South African football, excluded from international events for 30 years, was reborn.

Cameroon — the giant-killers of the 1990 World Cup who almost defeated England in the quarter-finals — arrived in South Africa on Sunday July 5. Unlike the cricket and rugby rebel tours of the past decade, it became clear soon after the Cameroon players stepped off their plane that this tour would bring no succour to the white minority government.

As the footballers walked into the arrivals lounge of Johannesburg's Jan Smuts airport, they were mobbed by hundreds of black youths — most of them waving the flag of the ANC. The Cameroon's charismatic dreadlocked forward Jean Claude Pagal told a press conference he would "gladly trade all the glory of the World Cup for this reception".

South African football has come a long way since the days, 20 years ago, when whites were not allowed to attend games between black clubs in the townships and black supporters at white grounds were required to sit in segregated seats. The football authorities have always taken a different stance from their rugby and cricket counterparts, preferring to put their own house in order rather than encouraging rebel tours. The white National Football League and black National Professional Soccer League united in the National Soccer League in 1977. In the face of much government hostility, clubs merged, black businessmen took over white teams, whites became the stars of predominantly black township

teams. As soon as the government allowed school boards to decide on their own sports policies, rules preventing racial mixing, from junior school level up, were summarily dumped. For more than a decade, footballers, white and black, and the football authorities, have been seen as sharing, and in many ways, embodying, black democratic aspirations.

The Cameroon squad maintained this tradition. The day after their arrival, they joined the South African team in visiting a squatter camp at Boipatong township, where more than 40 people had been massacred last month in a night time attack by Zulu-speaking raiders loyal to the Inkatha Freedom Party, the government's main ally in negotiations.

The Cameroon tour, like all pending sporting ties with South Africa, had been given ANC approval on two conditions: that all the players visited Boipatong, and that they wear black armbands with the words "peace and democracy" during all contests.

While South African provincial rugby authorities huffed and puffed their refusal, and long-suffering athletes stoically agreed to do anything that would get them to Barcelona, it was the football players who brought real dignity to the proceedings.

"Going out there was the least we could do," said South Africa's goalkeeper, Mark Anderson, a white star with the black township side Mamelodi Sundowns. Throughout the memorial service, Anderson stood with his arm round Roger Milla, Cameroon's World Cup hero.

The early commitment to racial mixing partly explains the town's popularity of football in the townships. The other reason for the game's status is surely economic: football is cheap and easy to organise

in the dusty township streets. Tens of thousands of people play the game every weekend in junior and amateur leagues. Attendance at a top game, such as a derby between Sowetan sides Kaizer Chiefs and Orlando Pirates, can draw 50,000 supporters.

The third game between South Africa and Cameroon in Soweto last Saturday, drew even more. Almost 80,000 supporters packed the Soccer City stadium and witnessed the 2-2 result. Thousands of whites from the suburbs of nearby Johannesburg sat shoulder to shoulder with their

ball. Once Cameroon had been and gone, officials promised the supporters, there would be even bigger fish to fry: the national sides of Denmark and Germany — the finest in Europe and even Brazil, had insisted they would be among the first in the queue.

The prospect made it almost worth having waited a lifetime. There was only one hurdle still to come: the International Football Federation's (Fifa) annual congress in Zurich on July 1, when a final vote would be taken on South Africa's re-admission to the world body.

This was to be a mere formality. Then came the June 17 massacre at Boipatong. The ANC called off already fragile negotiations. To the ordinary South African this cataclysm was as nothing compared to the ANC's hints that the sports boycott would be reimposed.

For the average South African, the dark, incestuous years of watching national sides which could only compete with themselves — or with rebel tourists who were despised as much inside the country as outside — loomed once more. Football officials, who had been in the forefront of desegregated sport for 20 years, saw the reward for their patience slip inexorably away. On June 27, Cameroon put the issue beyond doubt. They called off the tour, with no explanation.

Suddenly, it appeared, the politicians woke up to the consequences of their rhetoric. Nelson Mandela, who was on an official visit to West Africa at the time, met Cameroon's head of state, President Paul Biya, and advised him that the ANC had no objections to the tour. With that assurance, the tour was back on track. Almost simultaneously, Fifa announced that South Africa's re-

admission to the world body had been unanimously approved. The process was back on track.

While Cameroon represent the progress of African football, Crystal Palace, the south London team that arrived in South Africa yesterday are symbolic of black success at club level. While Liverpool and Manchester United are far and away the most popular English clubs in this country, Palace are held in high regard in the townships for their large contingent of black players. The English league is followed in minute detail by most South African supporters — English football magazines are widely available, media interest is intense and the FA Cup final, broadcast live, is a huge event in the South African sporting calendar. Palace's first opponents, on Saturday, will be Kaizer Chiefs, the team that has made football a religion for an estimated million paid-up members of their supporters' club. Their following extends across Africa, and numerous countries to the north eagerly await tours from the Soweto side.

Much the same applies to their Sowetan neighbours, Orlando Pirates, often referred to as The Buccaneers — or simply the Bucs. They play Palace on Sunday, in the climax of a weekend football festival that also sees the Swaziland side Mbabane Highlanders in action here for the first time. The importance of the Palace games can be seen in the relegation of the Highlanders' matches to curtain-raiser status.

The Cameroon and Crystal Palace tours will be followed by many others. The Flamengo club arrives from Brazil next month to play three games. But it is the Palace series that will be the crucial test for South African club football. Local teams have not played a single foreign club side since integration began in the 1970s. Now, they may well be spoiled for choice.

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Tuning-in to radio speak

The Archers' team has a wealth of tips for would-be scriptwriters

FOR soap devotees, it is the ultimate dream. Take control. Write your own episode. Radio 4 listeners who yearn to play God with *The Archers* are being offered a little help to do just that. It is an opportunity to decide whether Elizabeth Archer will get over her abortion, and if Nigel Pargetter will succeed with his plans to turn Lower Loxley Hall into a conference centre.

For the price of a stamped addressed envelope, BBC Pebble Mill will send would-be writers an Ambridge kit, including family tree, character biographies, details of who owns which farm and what property, plus plenty of tips. In return, writers are asked to come up with a trial 15-minute episode to follow on from a genuine storyline.

The Archers has always received about a dozen unsolicited scripts a month. "The most common failure is the inability to make characters stand out from each other," Vanessa Whitburn, the programme's editor, says. "We're looking for people with a flair for characterisation. The technique can be taught."

In 1986, the programme started to offer help to aspiring writers. The writers' kit, which contains sample story lines, is an attempt to lay down some technical ground rules. "The idea is to demonstrate the right balance of the comic, the emotional and the agricultural," Joanna Toye, the producer on whose desk the scripts accumulate, says. "The kit includes a range of advice. Hint one: life is precious. Do not be tempted to kill anyone, create a new person, or make anybody pregnant. That sort of decision has to be taken at the highest level. Some years ago it was hinted that Kerton Archer, son of Phil and Jill and twin to Shula Hebdon née Archer just might be HIV positive. A change of editorship and he seemed as right as rain again."

Elizabeth Archer's recent abortion was the subject of intense executive debate. Even the creation of a walk-on character must be considered with the utmost care. Hint two: stay in Ambridge. "Somebody might send a good 'The Grundys visit Mars' episode but it won't tell me how well they know the programme," Ms Whitburn says.

Writers also need to remember that *Archers* folk, unlike their counterparts on *Star Trek*, cannot transmaterialise. Entries and exits have to be scripted. The guidelines say: "Think about when knocking on doors is appropriate and when ringing a doorbell is better." This may tax even the most devoted listener. Does David and Ruth's bungalow have a bell or a knocker? Get round this, the guidelines advise, by starting a scene with the characters' present.

Hint three: get up early and listen to *Farming Today*. Commissioned writers get regular help from their agricultural adviser. Rookies have to know it all themselves.

Hint four: not all meetings take place at the Bull public house. But if William Grundy, son of Eddie, and the imperious Marjory Antrobus are overheard swimming in the pool at Grey Gables

a dramatist as well. "In reality, the prospects of making it into the writing team are fairly remote, except for established professionals. However, two of the present writers did succeed as amateurs. The rota of eight, including Louise Page, the RSC veteran, is fixed until late 1993. There are two writers on the waiting list.

The first aim for novices is to gain an invitation to a Writers' Workshop, which is run like a real script meeting. From there the novice might graduate to a writers' reserve list. The next workshop is not due until next spring. Which leaves plenty of time to find out who's got a knocker and who's got a doorbell.

© Readers who want to receive a writing kit should send an SAE to *The Archers*, BBC Broadcasting Centre, Pebble Mill, Birmingham, B5 7SA.

NICK BAKER
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Health Club, there had better be a good reason why. Remember that the trial episode must use a maximum of seven characters but do not stick to two handed scenes. "An economical but profitable use of cast" is called for.

Now, consecutive tissue. A page is devoted to structure, with particular attention given to those cliffhangers just before the signature tune. "hooks" as they are known in the trade. Writers providing episodes for a week are instructed to pick up Friday's hook by scene three on Monday, and Monday's hook by scene four on Tuesday.

Ms Whitburn, who moved to Ambridge from Channel 4's *Brookside* 14 months ago, said: "The common rules of writing for any soap are to do with logistical and economic constraints. It's a craft, first and foremost. People think that because something's on five days a week, it's easy. The good soap writer has to be supremely good at the craft and have the artistic talents of



Writer: Louise Page

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Channel 5 will need youth on its side

Moses Znaimer believes his video vérité will succeed

A trendy Toronto greasy-spoon, 7.30am. "Eggs over easy, fries, brown toast," a Portuguese woman shouts at the frantic kitchen staff while dousing a capuccino with cinnamon. Newspapers rustle and cutlery clatters as she takes yet another order from the next in a long line of bleary-eyed office workers and students from the nearby university.

Suddenly a crew of young men burst through the doors of the downtown diner and, with not so much as a shout of "Action!", the television camera is rolling. "Maria, how are you? Been a long time," the blue-jeaned CityTV presenter says to the woman behind the counter. The lights shine in her face. "Yeah, I'm OK. Nothing much changes," she mutters. The camera turns. "You, yes you, what are you doing today?" the presenter asks a construction worker. "I'll like, just get through work. OK, then I'm catching a Blue Jays game and a few beers with the guys, eh? Like I'm happy," he says.

The breakfasters, at once both audience and cast, seem amused — they have been singled out for their 15-minute

allotment of fame. But no one seems surprised. "This happens a lot around here," says an old man at the next table.

CityTV's headquarters are just a few streets away, but the irreverent "citizen's channel", as it likes to be known, does not possess a single traditional television studio. Its studios are the streets, subways, buses, bars, restaurants and theatres of Toronto; its crews are constantly on the move, bringing Toronto life to Toronto people.

Next July, Londoners will encounter their first CityTV crews if the Independent Television Commission awards the new Channel 5 licence to Thames Television, which together with Moses Znaimer, founder of the lucrative Toronto station, last week submitted the only bid.

Both Thames and Mr Znaimer have promised to create a distinctive, lively and

informal television network dedicated to the urban trendy with round-the-clock news, movies and music. CityTV London will be followed in 1994 by CityTV Manchester, while partnerships will be struck with local businesses to start other City TVs around Britain with simultaneous but different broadcasts.

"I want to give viewers a different feel in a business where the pressure towards sameness is overwhelming," says Mr Znaimer, contemptuous of those ITV barons and BBC executives who are so confident his CityTV formula cannot be so easily imported.

"Local may be a word for inferior in British broadcasting, but local is where people live," says the 49-year-old, whose career has included spells as a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation current affairs producer and TV presenter, a venture capitalist, media tycoon and a playwright. "While your superego is engaged in global affairs, you still wake up in today's weather. In today's traffic."

"If I take a picture of you and stick it on the front page of a newspaper, you'll buy it right? We do that with CityTV.



Local views are good: Moses Znaimer says whoever you are, local is where people live

We're gritty, site-specific, and people-specific. We're video vérité, real time," he says.

Twenty years ago, aged 29, Mr Znaimer launched CityTV. After a shaky start — and this is a lesson for those British television executives writing off Channel 5 as a disaster waiting to happen — CityTV is one of the most

profitable stations in the world and shares with CTV (Canada's ITV) top ratings.

"I do have a certain sense of déjà vu," Mr Znaimer says. "We got the same derisive laughter in 1972 from CBC and CTV that we're getting now from the BBC and ITV. Bay Street [Toronto's financial district] reacted then how the

City is reacting now. We opened CityTV reaching just 17 per cent of homes and having to persuade the rest to get new aerials or cable. CityTV London will open reaching about 55 per cent of homes. The analogies are eerie. I wouldn't have got the licence if the other guys had thought it workable. If it's a

sure thing they keep it for themselves, but if it's hard work, they step aside. That's good for guys like me."

Channel 5 Holdings, which put in a minimum bid of just £1,000 a year, still needs to find 85 per cent of its £150 million start-up finance after failing at the last minute to conclude deals with several potential investors. But Mr Znaimer, infectious with enthusiasm about the new channel, is confident the likes of Time Warner, Sony Pictures and Associated Newspapers will join the team.

After assuring the ITC that it has a workable plan to reduce the nation's video recorders — 4.3 million in London alone will suffer interference from Channel 5 — the consortium will have 12 weeks after the award of the licence to secure funding.

"We've got a 13 per cent share in a 56-channel environment. That's a good reason to invest," says Mr Znaimer, who believes well-informed, urban and active Britons in their 20s and 30s "who want to try new things" will be just as likely as their Canadian counterparts to watch the new channel.

Mr Znaimer boasts that more teenagers flock to CityTV Toronto than any other. "My secret? I never run kids shows. No self-respecting kid would ever be caught dead watching a kid's show." The BBC and its head of youth programming, Janet Street-Porter, better watch out: even though ITC

guidelines for Channel 5 will force Mr Znaimer to broadcast several hours each week of children's output, he has a trick up his sleeve. "We'll try our damndest to disguise it," he says.

"So what can viewers expect? "We don't make period drama, we don't make drawing room comedies; we just reflect the life in the community using movies and music as a metaphor for everyday living," Mr Znaimer says.

The CityTV stations will have "a constant dialogue" with their viewers with live phone-in programmes such as *CityLine* and "alternative debating forums" such as *The Radical Option*. But fast-paced *CityPulse* 24-hour news would be the channel's backbone, with local crews sprouting up in unexpected places throughout London, and ITN on call for national and international news developments. Films, from Fellini to Spielberg, will be shown nightly at 7 and 9, during the afternoons and throughout the night, often spliced together by music videos, news and live footage of city streets. What is special about CityTV is that the station itself is the programme.

"CityTV is a machine," Mr Znaimer says. "It's free of the conventions of conventional television. It's not such a big deal. It's just TV."

MELINDA WITTSTOCK

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LIFE & TIMES WEDNESDAY JULY 15 1992

A woman-to-woman sale

Men rarely have the final say in the choice of family home. So why do they dominate the top estate agency positions? Rachel Kelly investigates

The mostly male population of London's grander estate agents have been reeling this month at the biggest sale of the year. It is not just that Ancaster House, at 8 Chesterfield Gardens, W1, sold for £20 million while male agents are struggling to achieve sales of half that value. It is the fact that it was sold by a woman.

Avril Butt sold the house for de Groot Collis. Her success confirms a truth male agents would rather ignore: women tend to be better at selling houses than men.

Ask most husbands why they bought their house, and the answer is likely to be: "Because my wife fell in love with it." This denies the sound economic reasons usually cited: the cocktail that makes for affordability (lower interest rates plus an increase in real earnings); the end of political uncertainty with a Tory victory; and comparatively low prices (still falling in many regions).

Clearly, price and location are important considerations, but the chemical reaction between the buyer and the bricks and mortar is often what matters more.

In that reaction, women are usually central. Lorna Vestey, from Knight Frank & Rutley, stresses that women give more weight to instinctive and emotional responses to a prospective home than most men. It is they who will fall in love with the kitchen and the bathroom or the view from a certain window.

Such romantic affinities are underpinned by female practical reasons for the sound predominance in the decision to buy. Women, after all, are likely to be spending more time at home, especially while they have young children and their husbands are away from home most of the day, working and commuting half way across town. It is the women who know what it means to shug up three flights with a baby and toddler in tow; they who will drive the children to school and

need to know how far the house is from the local nursery; and they who need to know how big the bathroom must be for nappy changing.

Sexist, maybe, and there is little evidence to prove the point other than the overwhelming impression derived from a straw poll taken among estate agents and their clients. But a few builders and estate agents have done research which points to women's importance in deciding what to buy.

Berkeley Homes, for example, knows the importance of quality kitchens and bathrooms to ensure a sale by snaring the female half of the buying equation, and, for that reason, has long spent proportionately more money on kitchens and bathrooms than other features in a house.

A survey by Stern Studios, a London estate agent, showed that a man's chief priority

was the investment potential of a house, which he rated seven out of ten compared with a woman's rating of four out of ten.

If it came to deciding between two houses, the survey found the "x" factor to be the most powerful incentive - and, particularly in a market of falling investment values, it is usually the woman's choice that prevails in such battles.

The significance of women buyers in part helps to explain why women tend to make better estate agents than men: women agents understand the psyche of the women they are selling to. They share their hopes and fears, and can empathise with their clients in a way that most men find difficult.

Women agents talk to their clients, whereas men tend to talk at them. Saleswomen often share the same local facilities as their clients. When they say the nearby health centre is excellent, or praise the local shops, the saleswomen are talking with authority about facilities they actually use.

Estate agency has been male-dominated for much the same reasons as other businesses: women have only relatively recently entered the fray, says Ms Vestey. Its traditional nature has been reinforced by the predominance of male public school boys among the top agents, although local agents are both less public-school dominated and less chauvinist. Even the grander agents are now changing.

Harry Hill, managing director of Hambro Countrywide estate agents, one of the country's largest chains, admits that the women on his sales team often produce better results than the men. If he had his way, he would employ women only.

"I got sacked tomorrow and started up my own company. I'd hire an all-female staff," he says.

Some areas, such as London's Docklands, where most buyers are male, defy the generalisation. Nonetheless, the facts speak for themselves. Ten years ago, very few builders employed women sales staff. Now, about 70 per cent of sales personnel among the largest



Mapping out her strategy: women trust their instinctive responses to homes, says Lorna Vestey

firms are women. The National Association of Estate Agents reflects this changing pattern. In 30 years, there has only been one woman president. Yet in the next five, there will be two in two years: evidence of the quality and standards set by women estate agents up and down the country.

As usual, the standard is set in America, where 80 per cent of estate agents are women, with no question of discrimination. However, employers everywhere have recognised that women are better at the job. If a development needs extra help to sell - such as a block of multi-million-pound flats in Kensington, London, for example - a woman is appointed (in this case, Regalian chose Maria, Lady Erskine).

There are problems, however. The very reasons why some women estate agents excel - their understanding of the domestic set-up of their clients - are also the reasons why they take ten years out of their careers midway, and often miss out

on the rewards of top management as a result.

The kidnapping of Stephanie Slater in January also alerted women and their employers to the dangers for women. Black Horse Agencies has begun courses in self-defence for its female staff with the Bristol police, but the problem defies an immediate solution.

Notwithstanding such obstacles, the reality of female superiority in the main (there will always be exceptions) in the field should be recognised by estate agency, male-dominated top management.

Some agencies have quietly begun to promote women in recognition of their talents. Ms Vestey, for example, was made the first full partner selling homes in Knight Frank & Rutley three years ago, and some female associate partners have been appointed recently. Victoria Mitchell at Savills is an executive director.

Other agents would do well to follow these examples. Meanwhile, if in doubt, ask for a women agent.

Houses haunted by bogus buyers

What is it about big country houses which tempts clients to make impossible offers?

Herstonmox Castle, Littlecote, name any of the most important historic houses on sale and the chances are that it has been haunted by a phantom buyer (Rachel Kelly writes).

Herstonmox Castle in East Sussex is only the most glaring example. The sale was all but assured in 1990. Savills was ready to put out a press release trumpeting the castle's sale for £35 million (considerably higher than the £20-million asking price), contracts had been exchanged, and then they presto! the buyer vanished. Two years on, the house was put back on the market last week for £5 million, with the hope that its reduced sale price will keep away the Walter Mitmies.

Every grand country agent has had a brush with one. "It happens on the whole to very large, slightly unusual houses," Patrick Ramsay, of Knight Frank & Rutley's country house department, says.

A phantom buyer haunts a house, putting a cloud over the sale. Often agents are left locked in litigation unable to sell to a new buyer until it is untangled. Everybody knows there has been a failed bid and the market is falsified.

Even agents advising buyers get caught out. William Gething, of Property Vision, was led a merry dance by a mythical buyer from a made-up company, Combine International, who expressed an interest in Littlecote. Peter de Savary's house in Wiltshire. "He was called a Mr von Brown. He sent us headed paper listing his offices in 20 countries and was using a blue-chip London solicitor. We should have realised when he said he wouldn't pay our fee," Mr Gething says.

Mr Ramsay recalls one buyer

who drove a Bentley Turbo, with a young woman in tow, who visited a number of large country estates. "It turned out that he had borrowed the car for a test drive, and was trying to impress his young companion, to whom he was engaged, by pretending to buy houses he could not possibly afford. He introduced him to the police."

That was a decade ago. But Mr Ramsay says, the phenomenon has grown over the past few years as the recession makes agents less wary and more eager for sales. "I'd say that one might get 200 enquiries for Herstonmox in a year, of which 10 per cent of them would be fake," he says.

Another phantom buyer used "The Oxford and Cambridge Club" headed notepaper and said he would get the necessary finance from the sale of some Gainsboroughs which he saw were up for sale in the Sotheby's catalogue. Sotheby's was too discreet to reveal the seller, proving the perfect foil.

It all seems such time-wasting. But some phantoms are purposeful, aiming to impress bank managers and financiers by ostentatious house-hunting. "It's relatively easy to spot the dodgy ones," Mr Ramsay says. "They become difficult and evasive when you ask for their financial references."

The vagaries of British property law, whereby an offer is not legally binding, provide fertile ground for phantom buyers. The phenomenon is almost unknown in Scotland, where an offer is as good as exchanging.

Agents guard against phantoms with the usual checks on company registers and data bases. But, for all their distrust of obscure millionaire odd-balls, one eccentric is all that is needed for a sale. The next man with a Bentley Turbo could just be for real.



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






































































































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LIFE & TIMES WEDNESDAY JULY 15 1992

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FAX 071-481 9313
071-782 7828

BRIGHT SPARK - 20K

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Zarak Partnership

Go Getter!
£13,000
Age: 19-22

This is a stunning career opportunity for a spirited, resilient secretary who would like to make a career in sales. The marketing department of this TV company are looking for a secretary to assist them. An eye for detail and a flair for design is useful to produce complex presentation work and an interest in advertising/marketing is essential. Previous secretarial experience and fast typing required to produce a high volume of work. Please call Lynn Dawson on 071-471 6832.

HOBSTONES

Maine - Tucker

A Career PA
£17-18,000 + BUPA

Knock on the door of this private Mayfair house, go inside & you will be astounded by the gracious splendour of what you see. But... wait a minute... this isn't just a smart house, it is the headquarters of an intrepid, young, financial research intelligence team who work to scan the world for the very best investments for their equally glamorous tropical Client. Yes, you are going in as a PA but this is one of those ever-expanding jobs and because you are NOT just there to type (50wpm please) whole vistas of interesting responsibilities will be yours for the taking. They want you to understand all, to be one step ahead of the dance & you will need good business-orientated A Levels (A's & B's) to do this. So if you're in your mid 20's, numerate & resourceful, your Career starts right here.

18-21 Jersey Street, London SW1Y 6EP
Telephone 071 734 7341 Facsimile 071 734 3260Excellent opportunity to join leading Financial Organisation
SECRETARY

CITY

Attractive Salary
+ Benefits

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Royal Trust Bank, based in London, is part of the Royal Trust Group. We now have a position within our International Private Banking Team for an experienced secretary.

As well as providing full secretarial and administrative support to the team, your responsibilities will include:

- Dealing with new and existing Centres of Influence and client enquiries
- Arranging travel, meetings, lunches and entertainment events.

You should enjoy working on your own initiative in an environment with constantly changing priorities. You will need to be a competent administrator and have a typing speed of 65 wpm, together with excellent audio and WordPerfect skills. Proven interpersonal qualities are also key. An innovative and professional approach is important as is a genuine commitment to the company.

The salary and benefits package is highly attractive including mortgage subsidy, life assurance and family medical insurance.

Applications, with full cv, should be sent to Adrienne Rosen, Partner, Human Resources, Royal Trust Bank, Royal Trust House, 48 - 50 Cannon Street, London EC4N 6LD. Please quote ITB on envelope.

Closing date - 24th July 1992

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TRUST
Royal Trust Bank

PA TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

TO £19,000

Spero Communications Ltd., an innovative marketing consultancy specialising in the arts and 'cause-related' social sponsorship require an outstanding P.A. Your flexibility will include comprehensive secretarial support, an ability to draft correspondence and your enthusiasm and skills will enable you to take responsibility and communicate with both clients and senior executives.

First class presentation a prerequisite. Please send your CV and salary details to: Camie Brighton, Spero Communications Ltd., Marlborough Gate, Marsh Wall, Docklands, London E14 9XL.

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PA SECRETARY/OFFICE MANAGER
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We are an International Organisation providing Information Services and Software to banks and companies throughout Europe, who wish to appoint an experienced PA to the M.D. who will also take responsibility for the administration of our offices in Hammersmith.

This is a varied and challenging opportunity for someone prepared to become fully involved in all aspects of our business. Candidates aged between 28-35 must have excellent organisational and interpersonal skills together with shorthand and fluency in one European language, preferably Spanish. A flexible approach and ability to work as part of our team is also a key factor.

Please write with C.V. to:
Linda Gratton
Company Recruitment Consultant
53 Primrose Mansions
Prince of Wales Drive
London SW11 4EF
Only those shortlisted will be contacted

TOP NOTCH
SECRETARY/PA
£18K+ package

Major international company seeking top notch Sec/PA to work for leading Trading firm. If you are bright, outgoing and self-motivated - you can use your excellent communication and organisational skills in this demanding role where your talents and abilities will be valued and rewarded. Superb social life, excellent benefits and promotional prospects.

Call Angela on
071 636 9205
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£16,500 + banking bens
(£25,000 package)

Have you got the drive and enthusiasm to cope with an extremely busy role? A team of young, high-achieving executives in a top Investment Bank is looking for an outgoing and energetic secretary/PA to join their team. You will be answering phones, keeping their constantly changing social and business diaries, speaking to clients on their behalf and typing correspondence. Financial experience essential. Enthusiasm, initiative, an 'eye' for detail, 60WPM. Age 24-32.

Please call Stephanie Bandler on 071-434 4512.

Crone Corkill

PA/SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR
Salary c £17,000

Growing and profitable, city based, international, telecommunications company requires PA/Secretary to work for Director. Responsible position requiring keen eye for detail, excellent presentation, typing and shorthand skills (100/120 wpm). Wordperfect 5.1/Manuscript preferred - will cross train. Full PA support role, co-ordination of meetings, minutes, diaries and travel arrangements. Experience essential. Excellent working conditions, close to Liverpool Street Station. Age 25+.

Please write enclosing a detailed CV and telephone number to:
Kathy Peters
Context International Limited
Staple Hill, Stonehouse Court
London EC3A 7AX

CONTEXT
INTERNATIONAL LIMITEDNew Term!
£17,000

The young and enthusiastic headmaster of a leading independent boys school requires a first class PA to thoroughly organise his hectic schedule. Although you will be working in a non-commercial environment, this post requires speed and initiative as well as tact, diplomacy and discretion. Duties are varied ranging from composing and typing his correspondence to fielding calls and arranging appointments. You must be happy to work on your own and have skills of 80/60 WPM/Audio. Age 28-45. Please call Caroline Tuck on 071-437 6832.

HOBSTONES
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Maine - Tucker

Conversational Spanish
A woman of substance...
£23,000 + Mort Subsidy (several thousands) + Bonus + Health Club + STL + extra Hol + Pension (Total Package Circa £30,000)

If your Career really matters to you & you are keeping an eye open for a top-flight, true Personal Assistant position to one of the City's most influential men, look no further, this job surpasses all others. The sheer density of Business you will be expected to keep abreast of will test your mental agility. He needs a real 'right arm', the sort of PA who has enough competence to compose letters & sign their own name to them. Superb secretarial skills are par for the course (95/60 min) but as the job's only 50% secretarial, it's your grit & determination to back this man to the limit that will matter the most. To handle the challenges that will beset you, an A-Level education is vital, conversational Spanish is vital & Financial experience is vital. If you have the credentials to win a job like this - at the very pinnacle of the secretarial world - and are 26-40, it would be a wise move to take a closer look at this job.

18-21 Jersey Street, London SW1Y 6EP
Telephone 071 734 7341 Facsimile 071 734 3260THE INSTITUTE OF
LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
SECRETARY

Professor of Otorhinolaryngology seeks mature, well educated P.A. for busy office.

Self motivation and ability to work on own initiative essential, as is accurate audio typing. Medical experience and knowledge of Wordperfect desirable.

A pleasant manner and good communication skills are an integral part of the work, which involves dealing directly with other departments on University College and Institute of Laryngology and Otology, 330/332 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EE. The closing date for applications is Friday 31st July, 1992.

INTERNATIONAL PR AGENCY
PA/Administrative Assistant

High profile, multinational clients & busy account directors demand a mature, confident, strong communication skills, efficient administrative & sense of humour for this role. Interesting & varied work including international travel arrangements, client research & fast, accurate typing to tight deadlines. Excellent WP skills required (WPS 1) & minimum two years PA experience.

Competitive salary & benefits.
No agencies please.
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Covent Garden
London WC2E 8RJ

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CAREERS
£9,500-£13,500

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£16,000 plus benefits

An outstanding opportunity for a versatile, independent secretary to join this dynamic and successful City based firm. Involved in the day to day administration of the Personnel Department, your duties will also involve ad hoc support to a member of the senior management team. Variety will keep you on your toes as you combine your secretarial ability with your administrative flair. There is an exciting atmosphere, full of team spirit and with very real opportunities for progression.

Age: early 20s upwards
Skills: 70wpm shorthand (preferred), 50wpm typing.
Call 071 726 8491.

ANGELA MORTIMER
Secretarial Recruitment ConsultancyRECEPTIONIST/
ADMINISTRATOR
£14,500

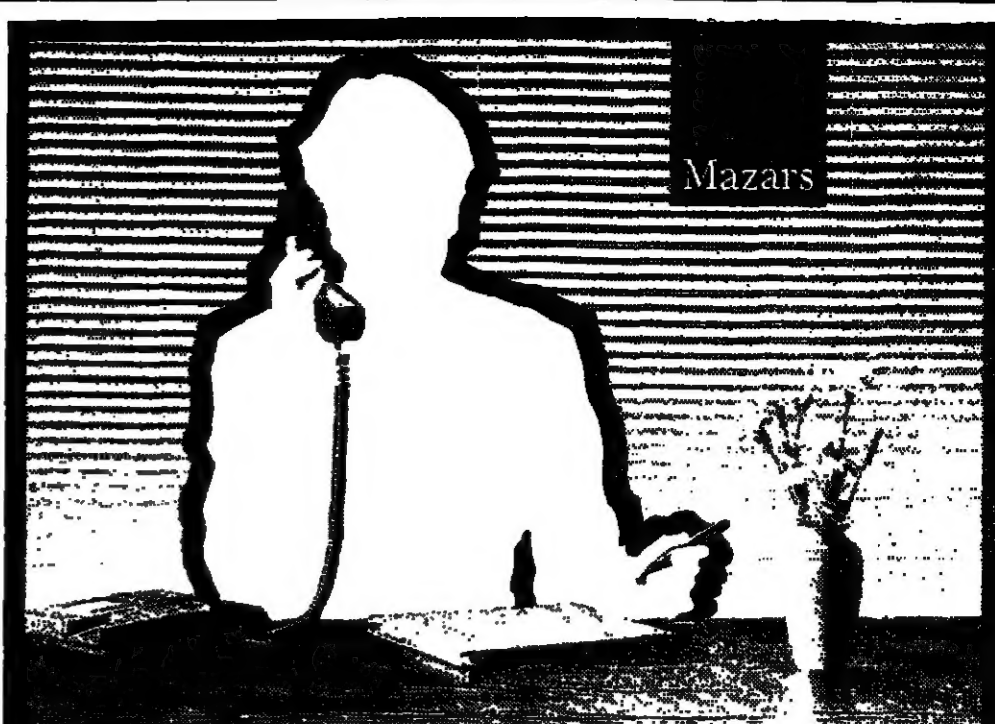
A prestigious international company based in the City are looking to recruit a Receptionist/Administrator. You will be based on your own reception desk, greeting clients and liaising with other staff but the main emphasis of the job will be to handle a variety of administrative tasks including source simple figure work. Keyboard skills are essential and ideally you will have some experience of P.C.'s and spreadsheets. A professional appearance and manner are essential. An excellent benefits package including a generous clothing allowance is on offer. For full details please contact:

John McKinlay on 071 836 0041
STATUS RECRUITMENT

PR SECRETARY/
ADMINISTRATOR

£12,000 + 6 months review + bonuses + BUPA
Energetic, efficient young (21+) secretary required to work for two busy PR executives. Excellent WP skills, superb admin and confident manner necessary for dealing with clients and journalists. Friendly team, good prospects, super company!

Please send your cv to: Jan Bowring,
Cameron, Hunt & Partners, 126-128 Cranwell
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pour vous installer à Londres dans
le premier cabinet d'audit Français?

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We need an exceptional Secretary/ Receptionist for our rapidly expanding London office.

You'll be central to our success because, apart from anything else, you will be the first point of contact for our clients. French will be your mother tongue, or you'll speak it fluently. You will also of course be highly articulate in English and

comfortable dealing with both clients and Partners at a very senior level.

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Senior Secretary
-I.T. Sector

This highly regarded position within the U.K.'s strongest IT sector company requires a mature and thoroughly organised, top calibre, commercially aware Senior Secretary/PA who has worked at a similar level for a minimum five years, preferably within a fast paced, commercially orientated environment. In addition to providing comprehensive secretarial support to our Services Director, you will supervise the efficient day to day running of a busy central office through the effective management of all support staff and contracted services ensuring that all output is of the highest quality. Through liaison with personnel, Group wide, you will actively contribute to the Company's image of eminence amongst both clients and the public. Broad-based familiarity with office systems and personnel issues is prerequisite, together with knowledge of Word for Windows/Apple Mac. Confidence, enthusiasm and a proven ability to lead by example, matched with personal integrity, flair and a sense of humour - all are qualities vital to succeed in this crucial role. Please apply in writing, enclosing your full C.V. to:



James Calver, Personnel Department,
P&P Corporate Systems Limited,
Princes Court Business Centre,
11 Wapping Lane, London, E1 9QA.

P&P
CORPORATE SYSTEMSCoverGirl
£16,500

Well known magazine publishers require a PA to work for one of their high profile editors. She needs a true 'right hand' to take control of her diaries, arrange social and business engagements, reply to reader's enquiries, screen calls from the press and generally keep her life in order! The ideal candidate will have experience within a media related environment at senior level, as well as the ability to keep calm whilst juggling numerous priorities and dealing with a multitude of tasks. Age 25-35. Skills 80/55 WPM. Please call Caroline Tuck on 071-437 6832.

HOBSTONES
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTSManagement Consultants,
WC2

We are urgently looking for a senior level secretary/assistant for three demanding and active Partners. You will need to have a minimum of 8 years experience in providing secretarial/assistant skills to senior level managers and be capable of co-ordinating the hectic lives of the Partners, which at times requires long and unsociable hours. To do this you will need to be a mature, fun and caring individual with a sense of humour, and an ability to think on your feet.

An interest in Marketing would be highly desirable as you will need to be taking an assertive role in the administration of all meetings, conferences, and database co-ordination.

Please write and tell me how you can help.
Recruitment Co-ordinator
Meriton Associates
1/3 Strand
London WC2N 2SEJ
No Agencies

A HELPING HAND -
£18,000

The Arts and Education are the focus of our client's unique business. An excellent communicator is needed by the Director to help decide which projects should be researched and then which should be developed. An inquiring mind, total flexibility with excellent skills (100/60) will lead to complete involvement in a fascinating and rewarding environment. Age 28-38.

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to the Finance Director
Competitive salary & benefits
Harlow

Yule Catto & Co. plc is a long established, publicly quoted multi national group with an expanding portfolio of industrial activities and an annual turnover exceeding £250m. The Group has achieved consistent growth and has remained profitable even in the face of the present harsh, economic climate.

We can now offer this excellent career opportunity to a professional secretary who will provide a full secretarial service to an executive director.

You should possess a special blend of discretion, good general education with a particularly high standard of English language. Your technical skills must encompass WP experience with the confidence to tackle new systems; a high standard of presentation and accurate, reasonably fast shorthand. Knowledge of LOTUS 123/graphics packages would be useful but is not essential.

You should also be flexible, friendly, well organised, a good communicator and team player. In return, we can offer you a good working environment and a warm welcome into the team.

To apply, write with cv to:
Linda Nolan, Yule Catto & Co. plc,
Temple Fields, Harlow, Essex CM20 2BH.

Yule Catto & Co. plc

Personnel Sec
£14,000 and
benefits

An opportunity has arisen for an enthusiastic young secretary with a year's experience to join a highly successful and expanding international investment company. As a secretary you will become fully involved in all aspects of personnel including recruitment and office administration. Your varied day will include liaising with agencies, organising meetings, dealing with senior executives worldwide and providing efficient, confidential secretarial back-up. Age 20s. Skills 60 wpm typing. A levels preferred.

Please telephone Anna Martin
on 071-377 8871.

Crone Corkill
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

BBC1

6.00 Ceefax (41641) 6.30 BBC Breakfast News (50583486)
9.05 Breakfast News (50583486) 9.25 Why Don't You...? Entertaining ideas for bored youngsters (r) (s) (8262196)
10.00 News, regional news and weather (4275221) 10.05 Playdays (r) (s) (8996738) 10.25 Double Dare. Adventure game show (r) (s) (158414) 10.45 The Q Zone. Pop music magazine (s) (7082573)
11.00 News, regional news and weather (8965685) 11.05 The Flying Doctors (r) (Ceefax) (s) (7236757) 11.50 Cartoon (7915955)
12.00 News, regional news and weather (5292486) 12.05 Summer Scene. Today's guests include Anthony Newley, Jon Pertwee and Tom Watt (8047202) 12.55 Regional News and weather (70047115)
1.00 One O'Clock News (Ceefax) Weather (49937) 1.30 Neighbours (Ceefax) (s) (19153318)
1.50 Eldorado (r) (Ceefax) (s) (99783405) 2.20 Over My Dead Body. Detective drama series starring Edward Woodward (r) (Ceefax) (s) (7625541) 3.10 Andromeda Roadshow. Hugh Scully and his team visit Chippingham, Wiltshire (r) (Ceefax) (8280863)
3.50 Tom and Jerry Triple Bill (5599047) 4.10 Attack of the Killer Tomatoes (r) (s) (2761405) 4.35 Tricky Business. Episode one of the comedy series about running a theatre, starring Bernie Clifton (r) (Ceefax) (8321689)
5.35 Neighbours (r) (Ceefax) (s) (838592). Northern Ireland: Inside Ulster
6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Anna Ford. (Ceefax) Weather (467)
6.30 Regional News Magazines (937). Northern Ireland: Neighbours
7.00 Eldorado. (Ceefax) (s) (3912)



Diabetic footballer: Gary Mabbutt, Lynn Redgrave (7.30pm)

7.30 Fighting Back. Series in which well-known people talk about how they cope with losing their health. This week footballer Gary Mabbutt, captain of Tottenham Hotspur, talks to Lynn Redgrave about his diabetes. (Ceefax) (s) (931)

8.00 Lovejoy. Ian McShane stars as the dodgy antique dealer, in this episode being approached by a teenage girl wanting to sell a collection of erotic drawings (r). (Ceefax) (932370)

8.50 Points of View presented by Anne Robinson (s) (688825)
9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Michael Buerk. (Ceefax) Regional news and weather (6221)

9.30 CIA: Phoenix Rising.
CHOICE: This eye-opening history of the Central Intelligence Agency reaches the Vietnam war. The CIA's main contribution was to set up and run the Phoenix programme, an attempt to smash the Vietcong command structure by picking off the people responsible for running the guerrilla war. The theory was to identify, capture and interrogate, with killing as a last resort. The practice was very different. Villages were targeted indiscriminately and the victims were often innocent bystanders. One of several disillusioned former CIA men interviewed for the film declares: "We were assassination squads." (Ceefax) (162221)

10.25 International Athletics. Highlights of the Nice grand prix (201484)

11.05 Film: Blazing Saddles (1974).
CHOICE: Mel Brooks's western spoof is an exuberant mixture of jokes, good, bad and tasteless, incorporated into a scenario of undisciplined frenzy which fires off at all sorts of targets and manages to hit quite a few. The western genre certainly gets its comeuppance. Since Blazing Saddles it has been hard to take seriously the staple plot of the reluctant sheriff and unreliable sidekick trying to clean up a corrupt town. Brooks injects a further element, making the sheriff (Cleaver Little) black and using the character to attack the Hollywood portrayal of black stereotypes. Blazing Saddles is, finally, a parody of film-making itself, as the cast bursts out of the fiction and into the streets of the real Hollywood. Gene Wilder plays the sidekick and another Brooks regular, Madeline Kahn, is a splendid seductress. (Ceefax) (269991)

12.35am Weather (4901448)

BBC2

6.45 Open University. Ends at 7.35
8.00 Open University (528545) 11.55 Westminster (3427283)
9.00 Favourite Things. Dame Judi Dench in conversation with Roy Plomley, his last television interview before his death (r) (70347)
9.30 Film: Tarzan and the Trappers (1958, b/w) starring Gordon Scott. The jungle hero becomes the prey of a party of big game hunters. Directed by Charles Haze and Sandy Howard (200573)
10.35 Film: Captains Courageous (1937, b/w) starring Spencer Tracy, in an Oscar-winning role, and Freddie Bartholomew. A millionaire's spoiled son is saved from drowning by a poor fisherman. Directed by Victor Fleming (88850399)
12.30 A Living Art. A profile of Hilliers of Hampshire, nurserymen to the Royal Family (r) (42134)
1.00 After Hours. Entertainment magazine (42933660) 1.20 Henry's Cat (r) (48446478) 1.25 Fireman Sam (r) (55411028) 1.35 News (5292486) 1.55 Fireman Sam (r) (55411028)
2.00 News and weather (4065757) 2.35 Country File (r) (4828912)
3.00 News and weather (4065757) 3.55 Westminster Live (7544467)
4.00 Film: Each Dawn I Die (1939, b/w) starring James Cagney and George Raft. An investigative reporter uncovers political corruption and is sent to prison on a trumped-up manslaughter charge. Directed by William Keighley (2429282)
5.25 Film: Easy Love (1953) starring Esther Williams and Van Johnson. Spectacular Berkeley aquatic musical directed by Charles Walters (5352912)
7.00 DEF II: Rough Guides to Careers. Raj Dhandu and Danielle Lux investigate the law and order job scene (r) (805641)
7.40 Birthrights. What impact did operation Desert Storm have on British Arab consciousness? (Ceefax) (228912)
8.10 States of Mind: The Harding Club.
CHOICE: Another slice of life from the United States, captured in a collaboration between the BBC and an American television station, focuses on a Christian fundamentalist church in West Virginia. It is easy to mock the institution. The preacher wears the loudest jacket since Max Miller and the worship borders on mass hysteria. But without the church many of the flock would have nothing to sustain them. They are America's poor whites, living in makeshift homes and kept going by social welfare. Despite much evidence to the contrary they are convinced the good Lord will provide and amid much singing and sobbing they meet to give thanks. (Ceefax) (936196)



Baby lover: Jane Horrocks fights to retain custody (9.00pm)

9.00 ScreenPlay: Bad Girl.
CHOICE: Guy Hibbert's drama is drawn from real cases and is about a single mother's fight to prevent her baby being taken into care. Since the woman lives on a houseboat and leaves the child in the erratic care of boyfriends, the social services department has a point. Its judgment seems further vindicated when, amid her efforts to show that she is a responsible parent, the mother has a casual affair and gets pregnant again. Yet Hibbert's scenario is clearly meant to elicit sympathy for the woman and without some sympathy there is not much to hold the attention. Helped by a vibrant performance from Jane Horrocks, Hibbert just about gets away with it. (Ceefax) (9235134)

10.15 ScreenPlay: Saints and Scholars. Donal McCann stars as a Roman Catholic priest whose dreams of pomp and supernatural power seem to come true (474370) 10.30 Newsnight (388863)
11.15 Rhythms of the World. Valerio Longoria and Steve Jordan in concert (s) (210450) 11.55 Weather (1128456)
12.00 Open University. Caribbean Poetry (1128456)
12.25am Film: Secret Beyond the Door (1948, b/w) starring Joan Bennett and Michael Redgrave. Drama about an heiress who marries after a whirlwind romance and discovers that her husband has a chilling secret. Directed by Fritz Lang (208790)
2.00 The Road to the White House. Live coverage of the Democratic party convention in New York (2055487). Ends at 4.05

ITV

6.00 TV-am (3627931)
9.25 Your Minute Please. Phone-in game show with cash prizes. Hosted by Neil Buchanan (s) (1353979) 9.55 Thames News (6472912)
10.00 Out of This World. American comedy series about a teenage girl who inherits her alien father's supernatural powers (r) (1320641)
10.25 Womankind. Animation (5492776) 10.55 News (2833080)
11.00 Ox Tales. Two animated tales of feline life (2850757) 11.25 Just for the Record. Spectacular films from around the world (r) (9079399) 11.50 Thames News (5587202) 11.55 Cartoon Time (6352216) 12.10 All Stars. Young children's entertainment (3660370)
12.30 Lunchtime News with Nicholas Owen and Sonia Russell. (Orade) Weather (3860776) 1.05 Thames News (23217196)
1.15 Home and Away. Australian family drama series. (Orade) (549309) 1.45 A Country Practice. Medical drama series set in the Australian outback (r) (494450)
2.15 Graham Kerr. The cook prepares venison with spiced peas (349301) 2.45 Take the High Road. Drama series set in the Highlands (4844950)
3.10 ITN News headlines (4076863) 3.15 Thames News headlines (407134) 3.20 The Young Doctors. Drama series set in a large Australian city hospital (7452370)
3.50 Cartoon Time (6124221) 3.55 Scooby Doo (r) (6583486) 4.15 Hulk Hogan's Rock 'n' Wrestling. Animation (2755844) 4.40 Fun House. Slapstick game show (r) (8802318)
5.10 Blockbusters. General knowledge quiz game for teenagers, presented by Bob Holmes (4510450)
5.40 Early Evening News with John Suchet. (Orade) Weather (113973)
5.55 Thames Help (r) (315592)
6.00 Home and Away (r) (Orade) (863)
6.30 Thames News. (Orade) (115)
7.00 Take Your Pick. Des O'Connor with another round of the yestho game show (s) (8080)
7.30 Coronation Street. (Orade) (399)
8.00 Hope It Rains. Comedy series starring Tom Bell as the irascible owner of a workhouse in a run-down seaside resort and Holly Aird as his headstrong daughter. (Orade) (s) (4028)
8.30 Land of Hope and Glory. Sheila Ferguson stars as the American efficiency expert brought in to bring order to an English stately home enterprise. With Andrew Biddell and Joan Sanderson (8663)

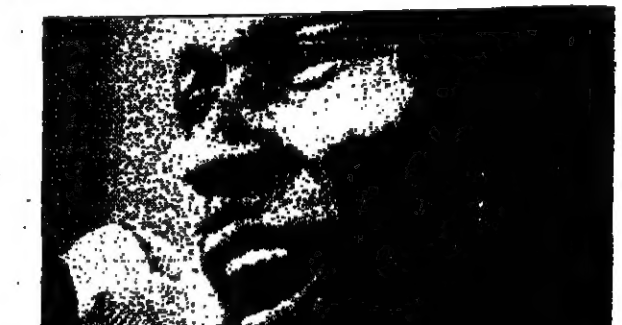


Whodunnit? Deborah Raffin and Anthony Andrews (9.00pm)

9.00 Film: Sparkling Cyanide (1983) starring Anthony Andrews and Deborah Raffin. An Agatha Christie mystery about the death of the philanthropic wife of a successful lawyer, killed by cyanide at a dinner celebrating her wedding anniversary. Directed by Robert Michael Lewis. (Orade) (Continues after the news) (4252)
10.00 News at Ten with Trevor McDonald and Carol Barnes. (Orade) Weather (11715) 10.30 Thames News (512235)
10.40 Film: Sparkling Cyanide continued (107689)
11.35 Film: Bite the Bullet (1975) starring Gene Hackman, James Coburn and Candice Bergen. Western adventure, set in 1908, about the contestants in a 700-mile endurance horse race. Directed by Richard Brooks (50508399)
12.15 Hollywood Report. Movie gossip (s) (33425)
2.45 America's Top Ten (s) (52500)
3.15 Videoflash. Italian television dispatches (89438662)
3.40 Quiz Night. Inter pub and club competition (40527413)
4.10 Grand Ole Opry. Country and western music from Nashville, Tennessee (r) (8270142)
4.40 Fifty Years On (b/w). Vintage news clips (32315239)
5.00 Three's Company. American comedy series (33958)
5.30 ITN Morning News with Tim Nelson (33603)

CHANNEL 4

6.00 Channel 4 Daily (3625573)
9.25 Ely and Jools. Last in the comedy series about a schoolboy with a gift for as a friend (r) (1320641)
9.50 The Henderson Kids. Australian family drama series (r) (2510573)
10.15 Graham Kerr. The cook prepares venison with spiced peas (349301) 2.45 Take the High Road. Drama series set in the Highlands (4844950)
11.00 Ox Tales. Two animated tales of feline life (2850757) 11.25 Just for the Record. Spectacular films from around the world (r) (9079399) 11.50 Thames News (5587202) 11.55 Cartoon Time (6352216) 12.10 All Stars. Young children's entertainment (3660370)
12.30 Lunchtime News with Nicholas Owen and Sonia Russell. (Orade) Weather (3860776) 1.05 Thames News (23217196)
1.15 Home and Away. Australian family drama series. (Orade) (549309) 1.45 A Country Practice. Medical drama series set in the Australian outback (r) (494450)
2.15 Graham Kerr. The cook prepares venison with spiced peas (349301) 2.45 Take the High Road. Drama series set in the Highlands (4844950)
3.10 ITN News headlines (4076863) 3.15 Thames News headlines (407134) 3.20 The Young Doctors. Drama series set in a large Australian city hospital (7452370)
3.50 Cartoon Time (6124221) 3.55 Scooby Doo (r) (6583486) 4.15 Hulk Hogan's Rock 'n' Wrestling. Animation (2755844) 4.40 Fun House. Slapstick game show (r) (8802318)
5.10 Blockbusters. General knowledge quiz game for teenagers, presented by Bob Holmes (4510450)
5.40 Early Evening News with John Suchet. (Orade) Weather (113973)
5.55 Thames Help (r) (315592)
6.00 Home and Away (r) (Orade) (863)
6.30 Thames News. (Orade) (115)
7.00 Take Your Pick. Des O'Connor with another round of the yestho game show (s) (8080)
7.30 Coronation Street. (Orade) (399)
8.00 Hope It Rains. Comedy series starring Tom Bell as the irascible owner of a workhouse in a run-down seaside resort and Holly Aird as his headstrong daughter. (Orade) (s) (4028)
8.30 Land of Hope and Glory. Sheila Ferguson stars as the American efficiency expert brought in to bring order to an English stately home enterprise. With Andrew Biddell and Joan Sanderson (8663)



A musical legend: rock 'n' roller Chuck Berry (11.05pm)

11.05 Mojo Working. Featuring Chuck Berry (s) (377196)
11.30 Sticky Moments On Tour With Julian Clary (r) (s) (415221)
12.20am Four Nations UK. Three animated horror stories — The Metamorphosis of Mr. Sam, The Tell-Tale Heart and The Golem (5802326)
12.40 Film: Blind Alley (1939, b/w) starring Ralph Bellamy. Thriller about an escaped killer who holds a psychologist and his family hostage. Directed by Charles Victor (4868993). Ends at 1.55

SATELLITE

SKY ONE

Via the Astra and Maripolo satellites
6.00am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 8.40am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 8.55am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 9.00am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 9.10am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 9.20am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 9.30am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 9.40am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 9.50am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 10.00am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 10.10am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 10.20am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 10.30am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 10.40am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 10.50am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 11.00am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 11.10am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 11.20am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 11.30am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 11.40am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 11.50am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 12.00am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 12.10am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 12.20am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 12.30am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 12.40am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 12.50am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 1.00am The Di Kat Show (52497134) 1.10am The Di Kat Show 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